

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2100.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6½d.



THE LATE MAJOR SIR PIERRE LOUIS NAPOLEON CAVAGNARI, K.C.B., C.S.I., BRITISH RESIDENT AT CABUL.



## BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Hamon le Strange, Esq., of twin daughters.

On the 8th inst., at Birchfield, Bromyard, Herefordshire, the wife of the Hon. Beauchamp M. St. John, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 2, Carlton House-terrace, Mrs. Cecil Foljambe, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at 1, Cambridge-villas, Cambridge-gardens, Nottingham, London, W., the wife of Charles Cristadoro, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, the Duchess of Norfolk, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at 16, Queensberry-place, South Kensington, Lady Mary Fowles, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at 43, Grosvenor-place, Lady Loraine, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at 71, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Prittie, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at Taney church, Dundrum, by the Rev. Thomas E. Hackett, A.M., William Ledwith, second son of Ambruse Bole, Esq., J.P., Park Place, in the county of Longford, to Alice Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. J. W. Hallowell, Rector of Oranmore, Galway.

On July 31, at Lake Warden, Orange Free State, South Africa, by the father of the bride, George Dalton Dorehill, eldest son of Major-General Dorehill, to Theobald Elizabeth Lange, fourth daughter of the Rev. J. R. Lange.

On July 24, at St. John's Church, Moka, Mauritius, by the Bishop of Mauritius, A. Campbell, Esq., son of the Hon. W. Campbell, Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, Australia, to Adelaide Diamantina, eldest daughter of his Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor of Mauritius.

On the 3rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Sir F. Peel, K.C.M.G., to Janet, second daughter of P. P. Bouverie, Esq.

Also, at the same time and place, the Hon. A. F. H. Campbell, Scots Guards, youngest son of the Earl of Cawdor, to Constance, fourth daughter of P. P. Bouverie, Esq.

## DEATHS.

On May 28, at Hawkwood, Burnett District, Queensland, Australia, Mary, the beloved wife of George Hooper, aged 59 years.

On the 2nd inst., at Whinney House, Gateshead, Edward Joicey, Esq., J.P., of Blenkinsopp Hall, Hailwhistle, and Whinney House, Gateshead, aged 55 years.

On the 1st inst., at 271, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, S.W. (the house of his nephew, A. R. B. Ballantine, Esq., of Castlehill and Ashgrove, N.B.), Nathaniel Hobson Hughes, Esq., only son of the late Nathaniel Hughes, Esq., of Rocklands, aged 45 years.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 14.	
Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. V. Povah, Rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes, City; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. E. L. Catts, Vicar of Holy Trinity, St. Pancras.
Morning Lessons: 2 Kings ix.; 2 Cor. vi. and vii.; 1. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings x. 1-32 or xiii.; Mark xii. 13-35.	St. James's (closed).
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter; 7 p.m., Rev. Brooke Lambert.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Erskine W. Knollys.	
MONDAY, SEPT. 15.	
Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened: Wm. Huskisson killed, 1830.	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.	
New moon, 5.57 a.m.	Human Society, 4 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.	Bishop Auckland Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.	
Society for Development of the Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. H. Lake on the Scope and Definition of Education).	Ember Day.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.	
Accession of Oscar II., King of Sweden, 1872.	Tamworth Agricultural Society Show.
Beginning of the Jewish year 5640.	Bucks Agricultural Association, Aylesbury.
Staffordshire Agricultural Society's Show, Wolverhampton (two days).	Barnard Castle Horse and Cattle Show.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.	
Tedmorden Agricultural Society Show.	Ember Day.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.	
Battle of the Alma: Defeat of the Russians by the British and French, 1854.	Ember Day.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.		
Aug. 31	30.117	54.4	42.6	67	6	63.3	49.0	W. WNW.	209	0.010
1	30.429	51.8	42.9	74	1	63.8	41.5	W. WNW.	47	0.005
2	30.349	54.0	45.6	75	4	68.1	41.5	WNW. SW.	150	0.005
3	30.117	55.8	45.3	70	1	70.3	46.5	SW.	203	0.010
4	30.081	55.7	51.6	87	9	68.0	44.0	SW. NE. E.	133	0.000
5	29.931	58.0	54.0	87	10	63.6	54.0	E.	155	0.000
6	29.710	59.1	57.5	95	10	67.8	55.4	E.	48	0.005

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.037	30.433	30.410	30.189	30.086	29.985	29.76
Temperature of Air	57.6°	53.6°	55.7°	57.6°	53.8°	53.2°	57.0°
Temperature of Evaporation	51.1°	50.6°	52.2°	53.0°	51.2°	51.1°	57.8°
Direction of Wind	sw.	w.	w.	sw.	sw.	E.	E.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 15	0 40	1 01	1 19	1 39	1 58	2 14
13 15	0 40	1 01	1 19	1 39	1 58	2 14

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE WORLD-FAVORED

**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.**  
The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their  
**FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL,**  
in one continuous season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT,

all the year round.  
Pauitells, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Arena, 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

**CANTERBURY.—LAST WEEKS OF ARIEL.** Grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled *ETHEREA*, at 10.15, in which ARIEL enacts the flight of a bird to the height of forty feet.

**CANTERBURY.—LAST WEEKS OF ARIEL.** "So astonishing that to be believed it must be seen."—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic. "Grace and ingenuity and celerity are united in a remarkable combination."—Morning Post.

**CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.**—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artists at Eight. **PAT'S PARADISE** (last week), at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Misses Ada Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to 22s.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.**—"ECCE HOMO" ("Fall of Divine dignity,"—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

Distressing news from Cabul! The Indian Mission to that city, with Major Sir Louis Cavagnari at its head, has been brought to a tragical close. The information of the main fact which has reached this country is beyond all doubt. The details are somewhat meagre, and are never likely to present a complete account of the affair. So far as can be ascertained, two Afghan regiments, from Herat, stationed at Cabul, by order of Yakob Khan, became mutinous for want of pay. The populace of the city, stimulated probably by the Mohammedan Fast, which they were then observing, yielded to that fanatical hatred to foreigners which they are well known to entertain, and, fraternising with the rebellious troops, clamoured for an immediate attack upon the Residency. The Building was too conveniently at hand. It was built chiefly of wood, which the summer sun had converted into a most easily combustible material. A few hours' struggle sufficed to accomplish the will of the uncontrollable mob. The door of the Residency was set fire to in order to gain an entrance. The place itself was speedily ablaze. The members of the Mission, with the small Escort, rather of honour than of safety, associated with them, perished to a man, not, however, before they had inflicted serious loss upon their assailants. Nine Sowars, absent for the day on a grass-cutting expedition, seeing on their return the Residency in flames, managed to elude the raging populace and ultimately to find their way to the new Indian Frontier. The misdeed of blood and fire was otherwise awfully complete, and for a second time within living memory the intolerant passions of the Afghan population at Cabul have been fatally illustrated. History has in this case repeated itself.

What is the political significance of this terrible event? What does it teach us? It seems but yesterday when the Treaty of Gundamak was signed, when peace was established with the Ameer of Afghanistan, the policy of the Indian Government was triumphant, and when officers and men received, in exchange for the labours and perils they had undergone, the thanks of the Imperial Parliament. The British people took to themselves such comfort as they could from the consideration that the Afghan War, at least, had come to an end, and that the main objects at which it aimed had been realised. The "Scientific Frontier," giving us command of the three Passes through Afghanistan to India, had been gained at a comparatively trifling cost, and a British Resident, authorised to control the foreign relations of the Ameer, had been imposed upon the Sovereign of the country. Has Yakob Khan played us false? His race, we know, is treacherous; but there is nothing to prove that the massacre which we all bewail was a premeditated act in any sense, much less that he was privy to and connived at it. There are no traces visible as yet of his hand in the sudden and dreadful conflict. He sent the Commander-in-Chief of his army to bring the excited mutineers to reason, who, in discharge of that trust, was unhorsed, stoned, and wounded, probably to death. He then sent his own son on the same errand of interposition, but the errand was bootless. He dispatched tidings of the affair immediately through one of the Frontier Officers to Lord Lytton, and represented himself, in forcible terms, as exposed to almost as imminent a danger as his adopted friends. Yakob Khan appears to have been weak rather than treacherous. The *éméute* could do him no service. It took place at the wrong time of the year for dealing a heavy blow upon British Power in Afghanistan. But its meaning is not far to seek. It indicates the latent but unquenchable determination of the Cabulees not tamely to endure Foreign dominion in what guise soever it may be fashioned.

What now is to be done? Of course, the outrage will be quickly avenged. Indeed, the avenger may be said to be already on his way to the scene of its perpetration. But when Cabul has been occupied, and punishment has been meted out, as far as possible, to the guilty, what is to come next? Are we to overrun and ultimately annex to our Indian Empire the whole country of Afghanistan? Are we to take up a permanent position in its capital? Are we, in fact, to take into our own hands the internal administration of its affairs, and virtually, if not ostensibly, to adopt the policy of annexation. It is calculated that this would require a permanent addition of 30,000 men to the Army of India, and entail an annual cost to her Exchequer of three and a half millions sterling. It is not to be thought of. We should imagine it would hardly even be proposed by any responsible adviser of the Crown. No Indian Government which had not bidden an eternal adieu to forethought and prudence could be found to carry out so reckless and dangerous a scheme. That we shall keep our "Scientific Frontier" is likely enough, though, whether it will prove to be an advantage or an embarrassment to our rule in India, will probably admit of endless discussion. But in what international relation India is henceforth to stand to the Government of Afghanistan is a problem which we must now solve afresh. It

is clear that the plan of maintaining an Embassy at Cabul will have to undergo a searching review. We cannot repeatedly expose valuable lives to swift and almost certain destruction. It is questionable whether, if we did, the political information or influence we might thereby gain would be worth the cost at which it would be purchased. The people of the British Empire, we fancy, will not appreciate the value of any such experiment, nor have we reason to believe that it would win the suffrage of any party of weight in the land. Probably, we shall do as we have done before; and, after having displayed our power at Cabul, shall retire from the country and leave it as a prey to the fierce passions which keep their carnival there. There is yet time, however, to mature a scheme of policy adapted to the circumstances of the case; but it will need to be wisely conceived, cautiously planned, and with delicate tact put into execution. Over confidence is almost sure to bring with it a penalty of unexpected loss, and the loss, in this case, may hereafter involve irreparable damage to our Indian Empire.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Ballarat yesterday week and met the Duke and Duchess of Connaught upon their first arrival in the Highlands after their marriage. Princes Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein were also present with her Majesty. The 1st Royal Scots furnished the guard of honour at the entrance to Balmoral, where a triumphal arch, decorated with flags and bearing the inscriptions "Welcome to Balmoral" and "Ceal mille failthe" had been erected, and where the Royal household and tenants of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates were assembled. Dr. Proffitt, the Queen's Commissioner, having welcomed the Duke and Duchess to Balmoral, the carriage conveying their Royal Highnesses with the Queen and Princess Beatrice, proceeded to the Castle, accompanied by the pipers, and escorted by the tenantry. At Aberdeen, on their journey northward, the Duke and Duchess were greeted with enthusiasm by some 3000 persons, and the Earl of Kintore, Lord Lieutenant of the County, presented a bouquet to the Duchess. Lord Chelmsford and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross dined with her Majesty and the Royal family. Lord Chelmsford left, and the Rev. Donald Macleod arrived at the Castle on Saturday.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Donald Macleod. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and the Rev. Dr. Macleod dined with her Majesty.

The cairn erected on Craig Gowan upon the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's marriage was inaugurated on Monday in the presence of the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice. On the face of the cairn, on a slab of polished granite, is the inscription, "Arthur Duke of Connaught and Strathearn married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia 13th March, 1879." The Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Miss Bauer, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Major-General Gardiner, Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard, Captain Fitzgerald, and Dr. Fox, with a large number of the Royal household and tenantry, awaited her Majesty at the cairn. On the arrival of the Queen and Royal family, Dr. Proffitt, the Queen's Commissioner, addressed the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on behalf of the assembled tenantry and retainers of Balmoral, conveying their good wishes and bidding the Duke and Duchess a hearty welcome. The health of their Royal Highnesses having been drunk, and the Duke of Connaught having responded, those of the Queen and Princess Beatrice were given. Stones were then added to the cairn by the Royal family and other spectators, and the Royal party returned to the castle.

Colonel H. Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., had, on Tuesday, the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty, and was invested with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Bath. Colonel Buller, C.B., at the same time, received from the Queen the Victoria Cross.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, has made numerous excursions to the picturesque localities on Dee side, and has visited the Glassalt Shiel.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales concluded his yachting cruise around the Devon coast by visiting Tor Bay, Babbacombe, and Lignemouth. His Royal Highness landed from his yacht *Hildegard* at Cowes on Sunday morning, and proceeded to the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle. On Monday the Prince lunched with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Darnberg at Government House, Portsmouth, upon the occasion of the birthday of Princess Olga of Saxe-Weimar. Princess Olga, with Prince Ernest of Saxe-Weimar and Prince Louis of Battenberg, were present. The Prince subsequently left for London. His Royal Highness went to the Criterion Theatre on Tuesday evening. The Prince will set out on Monday next in the Royal yacht *Osborne*, commanded by Lord Charles Beresford, for Copenhagen.

The Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, were entertained at luncheon yesterday week by the Czarevitch and the Grand Duchess Dagmar of Russia on board the yacht *Czarevna*, which, with the Russian frigate *Slovianka*, had anchored in front of the marine establishment of Clampenborg, about two miles from the Royal château of Bærnsdorff.

The Duke of Connaught's wedding-gift from Ireland is now completed by the addition of a silver dinner service, fitted into three oak chests. Each piece of plate is engraved with his Royal Highness's crest and coronet. The plates and dishes are of the gadroon pattern; the candlesticks being of the Corinthian style. One of the dinner plates bears this inscription:—"The following presentation of plate was made to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., by his friends in Ireland on his marriage, 1879—one silver-gilt candelabrum, 16 silver table candlesticks, 16 flat dishes, four entrée dishes, 36 soup plates, 150 dinner plates."

Prince Leopold, during his Western cruise in the *Lively*, visited Tenby and inspected the Welsh Memorial to the Prince Consort on the Castle Hill. Yesterday week his Royal Highness landed at Douglas, Isle of Man. The Prince, after making a general inspection of the places of interest, entertained the Governor of the island and various officials at dinner on board the *Lively*, the bay and terraces of Douglas being illuminated. His Royal Highness sailed for Portrush at three



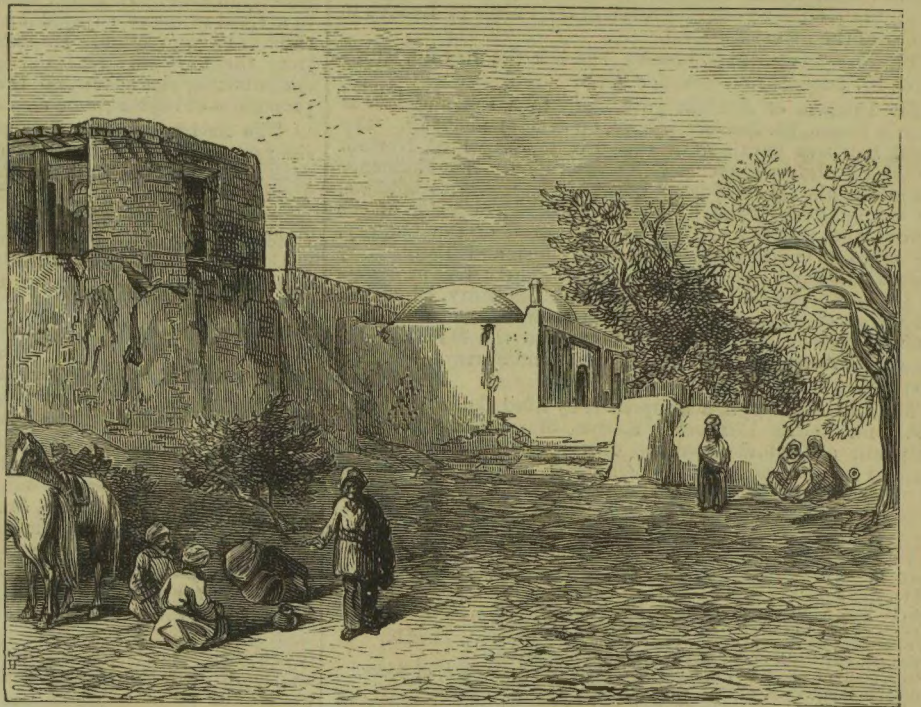




SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



DUFFADAR ZEROOLAH, PUNJÁUB GUIDES' CAVALRY.



THE BURYING-GROUND AT JELLALABAD.



THE DABAD ZIARET OF SHAIK RAHEEM DAD, AT ISHPAN, NEAR GUNDAMUK.





AFGHAN MOUNTAINEERS.



## AFGHAN REVOLT, AND MURDER OF THE BRITISH ENVOY AT CABUL.

The terrible news of a fierce and sudden insurrection of Afghan soldiery and populace at Cabul, with the slaughter of the newly-appointed British Resident Envoy and his companions there, reached us on Saturday last. It has been received without much surprise, though with the deepest sorrow, by that portion of the English public which has consistently disapproved of the late war, commenced towards the end of last year by the British Indian Government for the purpose of forcing the Ameer of Cabul, in spite of a distinct understanding with preceding Viceroy of India, to admit such an official agency of foreign political control at his capital city. The late Shere Ali had invariably pleaded, in answer to every proposal of this nature, that he would not be able to guarantee the personal safety of an English Resident against the fixed aversion of the Afghan chiefs and nation to seeing one introduced at Cabul. The disastrous experiment of Lord Auckland's policy, which nearly forty years ago led to the massacre of Burnes and Macnaughten, and to the destruction of a retreating British army, might have been supposed to show the force of this objection. It was reasonably and prudently considered by several eminent Viceroy of India, Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, and Lord Northbrook, who consented to waive this demand of keeping a Resident at Cabul, since the Afghans, being intensely jealous of their ancient national independence, and observing that the Residents at the courts of native Indian Princes are really their foreign masters, were quite resolved never to put up with so obnoxious an institution. Notwithstanding, the present Viceroy, Lord Lytton, acting in concurrence with Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, and the Ministerial councils here, thought fit last year to undertake a war, provoked by no positive injury whatever, on the sole pretext of Shere Ali's refusal to admit the appointed officer, though with a view also to the conquest of certain frontier districts. The result of that invasion by a large military force was the speedy flight of Shere Ali, who was soon removed by death, and whose son, Yakooob Khan, claiming to be the new Ameer of Cabul, was readily induced at Gundamuk to accept the terms dictated by Major Cavagnari in the Viceroy's name. It has never yet been shown that the authority of Yakooob Khan was generally recognised throughout the whole of Afghanistan by the most powerful chiefs and leaders of factions in that extensive country, or by the actual commanders of its native army, but a small portion of which had appeared in the field during the late war. There is, on the contrary, every reason to believe that a large section of the Afghan nation has obstinately refused to own the new Ameer and the Treaty of Gundamuk, and this condition of affairs seems to account for the shocking events of last week at Cabul, which may involve most serious consequences to our Indian Empire.

Major Sir Louis Cavagnari, the able and zealous officer whose death, with those of several others of our countrymen, is now sincerely deplored, was the political agent of the Viceroy of India in all the recent transactions. He was rewarded for their apparent success with a Knighthood and the appointment as Envoy and Minister to the Residency at Cabul, where he arrived on July 24, accompanied by Mr. William Jenkins, of the Bengal Civil Service, as Secretary and First Assistant; Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, as commandant of the escort; and Dr. A. H. Kelly, as medical officer; with an escort consisting of twenty-six cavalry and fifty infantry of the corps of Punjab Guides.

The British Embassy entered Cabul on the morning of July 24. About four miles from the city Sirdar Abdoolah Khan, son of the famous Sultan Jan, of Herat, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and an escort of cavalry, met the Envoy. Two elephants, with gilt and silver howdahs, had been sent for the use of the Envoy and his Staff. Close to the city the whole of the Cabul garrison, consisting of two cavalry regiments, two batteries of artillery, and nine infantry regiments, were drawn up in close column, and presented arms as the cortège passed. The bands played "God save the Queen," but the tune and time were somewhat faulty. The honour intended for the British guests by giving them their National Anthem was none the less appreciated. As the Envoy's elephant entered the gate of the Bala Hissar, or citadel of Cabul, a salute of seventeen guns was fired by a heavy battery (the siege-train of 18-pounders which the British Government in former days gave the Ameer Shere Ali) posted on some rising ground in front of the city. The housetops and shop windows of that part of the city through which the procession passed were crowded with sightseers, but the conduct of the crowd was orderly and respectful in the extreme. A guard of honour was drawn up a short distance from the gateway of the quarters appointed by the Ameer for the residence of the British Embassy, and as the Envoy alighted from his elephant the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Minister waited on him, and conveyed friendly inquiries from the Ameer. In the afternoon Major Sir Louis Cavagnari and Staff paid a formal visit to the Ameer. The building in which the members of the Embassy were lodged was considered one of the best dwelling-houses in Cabul. There were two houses, one four-storied, the other two-storied, connected by side walls, so that there was a spacious quadrangle in the centre. The superstructure of these houses was principally of wood, with small kiln-baked bricks built in between frameworks of wood. This is said to be the best style of building to withstand earthquakes, which are very frequent in Cabul. The houses had been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and were by no means uncomfortable. During the whole of the journey the officers and escort of the Embassy were the guests of the Ameer.

It appears that the first symptoms of danger were on Aug. 13, when there was a street riot, in which some of Yakooob Khan's soldiers, quarrelling with some men of the British Minister's escort, gave the latter a severe beating, the populace taking part against the foreigners. The Ameer, it is said, had shown some coldness to Major Cavagnari during the preceding week, sometimes declining to receive him under the pretext of indisposition, and only admitting him to formal interviews of a few minutes. On the 16th ult. he advised Major Cavagnari to discontinue his custom of riding freely about the city, as an attempt on his life might possibly be made. The British Envoy replied, that if he were killed, there were many more in India who were ready to come as his successors. Two days afterwards, on the 18th, the Afghan garrison was augmented by two regiments from Herat. These regiments clamoured for their arrears of pay, and also abused the Ameer as an infidel for his friendship with the English. They demanded the expulsion of the English, threatening as an alternative to exterminate them. The Ameer was much terrified; he paid them three months of the arrears, wept and embraced the officers, and assured them that the English alliance was indispensable. This state of things went on till the morning of last Wednesday week. There was a force of about five thousand Afghan troops collected by the Ameer at Cabul, which comprised nine regiments of infantry, two of cavalry,

and two batteries of artillery, quartered in the Bala Hissar under the command of Daoud Shah, the Sipah Salar or Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer's army. This includes the two regiments from Herat, which had recently been brought to the capital. On Wednesday week, early in the morning, they were called out to receive some portion of their pay, with which they were not satisfied. They suddenly broke out in a mutiny, three regiments at first, but soon joined by six others. They threw stones at their officers, driving them away, and then surrounded the British Residency, which they assailed with stones on every side, uttering violent threats against its inmates. The lower class of people in the city, and many from the surrounding country, were presently attracted by this scene of confusion. They joined the soldiery and helped to destroy the undefended buildings, the artillery park and magazine, while the mutineers continued their attack on the British Residency. This was defended by the Punjab Guides, under Sir Louis Cavagnari and Lieutenant Hamilton, during the whole day, firing volleys on the assailants whenever they approached, and with considerable effect, as about four hundred of the Afghans were killed. But there must have been several thousand of them actively engaged in the attack upon a frail wooden house and outbuildings, desperately held by seventy or eighty men, who could only resolve to sell their lives dear, with little hope of timely rescue.

The Ameer Yakooob Khan was in his Palace, which was in the Bala Hissar, close by; he sent out Daoud Shah to put a stop to the revolt, and especially to protect the British Residency. Daoud Shah, when he approached the mutineers and the mob, was pelted with stones, knocked off his horse, wounded with a spear, and forced to return to the Palace, where he is said to have died of his wounds. The Ameer next sent Yahya Khan, who was equally unable to restrain the insurgents. A son of the Ameer was also sent, but received almost as bad treatment as Daoud Shah. The Mollahs, or Mohammedan clergy of high rank, with the Koran in their hands, went out amidst the raging mob, but their exhortations were not listened to. The soldiers had cast off all subordination, and mingled with the loose populace, who had procured arms from the plunder of the arsenal. In fact, the whole city, as well as the military quarter, was in a state of downright insurrection. The Ameer's palace itself was by-and-by surrounded by the insurgents, who threatened the lives of himself and his few remaining attendants. He was, nevertheless, enabled to send off two short letters, which were conveyed by a Ghilzai to Major Conolly, the British officer at Ali Kheyl, informing the Viceroy of India that this perilous outbreak had taken place. The first news of it reached Ali Kheyl late on Thursday evening, and was instantly telegraphed to Lord Lytton at Simla, and by him to London.

Meantime, the unfortunate defenders of the Residency had succumbed to the persistent onslaught of an overwhelming number of foes. Towards nightfall on the Wednesday evening the Afghans contrived to set fire to the doors of the building, and swarmed in, forcing their way up stairs. It is not quite certain how Sir Louis Cavagnari and the other Englishmen individually came by their death. They are said to have fought hard for their lives to the end, along with the men of their escort, good Punjabee soldiers, whose fidelity and bravery cannot be doubted. Some of the party seem to have got out of the house, and died fighting outside. The dead bodies of the slain officers were seen lying in the streets. This news was brought to Ali Kheyl by nine of the mounted Punjab Guides, the only men of the Residency escort who escaped, being out foraging at the time of the attack. They must be deducted from the number above given as the strength of the guard or escort with Sir Louis Cavagnari. They are, it is believed, the sole survivors of the massacre.

The latest news received in London at the hour of making up this account was dated from Ali Kheyl on Tuesday last, being a despatch from Major Conolly to the Viceroy of India. It describes the attack on the Residency, and the resolute defence made by its occupants, who killed not less than 410 of their assailants. When the house was set on fire they charged out, sword in hand, and were all slain. Twelve Afghan regiments took part in the attack. The Ameer is stated to be in privacy with a few faithful Sirdars; he is terribly perplexed and confused at the reproach to his name, and is sure to come personally and apologise to the British Indian Government. The Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan, who was reported to have been killed, was expected on the 7th at Cabul.

The news has created an intense excitement through India. When the first intelligence came it was hoped that Brigadier Massy would make a rush forward from Ali Kheyl with the brigade under his command, without waiting for orders, and that he would arrive in time to save the Residency at Cabul. The news of the fatal issue of the struggle, however, arrived so soon after that of the attack that he would have known before he reached the Shatargardan Pass that it was too late.

At Ali Kheyl there were, quite recently, under Brigadier Massy, three English regiments—the 67th, 72nd, and 92nd—the 5th Goorkhas, two batteries, one a mountain battery, and one native cavalry regiment, the 12th Bengal Lancers. There were therefore, at the most moderate computation, two thousand five hundred men at Ali Kheyl, and two-thirds of these, or sixteen hundred men, should be ready for an immediate advance.

The Khoorum Valley Field Force, with which Sir Frederick Roberts has been ordered to make an immediate advance on Cabul, consists of four British regiments, three regiments of Indian cavalry, four native infantry regiments, two mountain batteries, one battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and two batteries of field artillery.

The Queen's regiments in the Peiwar Pass are the second battalion 8th, commanded by Colonel Drew, C.B.; 67th South Hampshire, Lieut.-Col. Knowles; 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke during the absence on furlough of Colonel Brownlow; and 92nd Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Parker. Two of these regiments, the second battalion 8th and 72nd, have been with the Khoorum Field Force throughout the last operations. The 67th went up from the Madras Presidency and the 92nd from its cantonments at Seetapore to join General Roberts's force before the conclusion of the first phase of the Afghan war. [The native infantry regiments in the Peiwar are the 11th N.I., commanded by Colonel Lamb; 23rd Pioneers, Lieutenant-Colonel Currie; 28th Punjabees, Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson; and 5th Punjab Infantry, Major M'Queen. The cavalry force, under the command of Colonel Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C., consists of the brigadier's own regiment, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, with the 14th Bengal Lancers and the 5th Punjab Cavalry. The two mountain batteries are commanded respectively by Captains H. Morgan and G. Swinley, of the Royal Artillery.]

It is hardly expected that General Sir Frederick Roberts will be enabled to advance in force before the month of October, while neither the Khyber nor the Candahar force is likely to be ready sooner; but the former will at once occupy Jellalabad again. The greatest difficulty will be that of collecting beasts of burden, camels, bullocks, and mules,

for the transport service. General Sir Michael Kennedy has been appointed Controller-General of this department, and Colonel Macgregor is to be Chief of the Staff. The Viceroy, Lord Lytton, has left Simla for Lahore.

Candahar, which fell into our hands on Jan. 7 last, when it was surrendered to us without a blow being struck in defence of the second capital of Afghanistan, is held by Lieut.-General Sir Donald Stewart, with a force which has been considerably reduced in the past month. It is fortunate for us that we have established telegraphic communication with Candahar, or else we should be unable to stop the home-ward march of General Stewart's force, the head-quarters of which would, in accordance with the terms of the Afghan Treaty, have commenced to evacuate Candahar on Sept. 1. General Stewart has only two Queen's regiments with him, viz.—the 59th, and the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, the latter commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Collins. The native regiments with him are the 15th and 25th N.I., the 3rd Goorkhas, and the 2nd Belooch Regiment. His cavalry force, which has Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., as its chief, consists, or consisted at the end of last month, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, and 19th Bengal Lancers. If an advance from Candahar takes place it will doubtless be via Khelat-i-Ghilzi and Ghuzni.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

General Gresley, the Minister of War, has set out on a long tour to inspect the present state of the fortresses on the northern and north-eastern frontier, and to see how far the work accomplished during the past six years meets the requirements for the defence of the territory.

The Picardie, bringing the second contingent of amnestied Communists, reached Port Vendres on Sunday morning. She left New Caledonia with 277 men, 88 women, and 125 children. During the passage there were five deaths and four births.

About 50,000 persons were present on Sunday at a fête given, under the patronage of M. Louis Blanc, at the Buttes Chaumont, for the benefit of the amnestied Communists. The receipts were estimated at 30,000f. There was no disorder.

The French Scientific Association, at the close of its Montpellier Congress, resolved to hold its next meeting at Algiers in April, 1881. Professor Chauvau, of Lyons, is to be president.

Permission has been granted the managers of the Paris theatres by the Prefect of Police to keep their houses open till half-past twelve nightly, and until a later hour upon extraordinary occasions and by express demand.

The death of Baron Isidore Taylor, the traveller and author, at the age of ninety, is announced from Paris.

The well-known Parisian caricaturist, Cham, De Noé byname, died last Saturday, at the age of sixty. He had been a contributor of comic sketches to the *Charivari* for forty years. There was a large gathering of literary men and artists on Monday at the funeral of Cham, including the whole of the staff of *Charivari*.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Lyons at a quarter to eight on Tuesday morning. The oscillation was from south to north, and lasted two seconds.

### SPAIN.

Señor del Castillo has been charged by the King to proceed to Vienna, for the purpose of officially asking the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine on behalf of his Majesty.

At a council of Ministers held on Tuesday it was finally decided that the Cortes should be reopened on Oct. 28.

Contradiction is given at Madrid to statements recently published at New York, to the effect that 20,000 Spanish troops were to be dispatched to Cuba to maintain order; it is affirmed that only a contingent sufficient to replace the troops whose term of service has expired is to be sent. Five thousand men are to be sent next week.

The idea is being entertained of holding an International Exhibition at Madrid.

### BELGIUM.

A Royal decree appoints General Liagre, hitherto Governor of the Military School, as Minister of War.

A motion proposed by M. Blüntschi, urging the Belgian Government to bring about a settlement of the laws of warfare by means of international treaties, has been adopted by the International Law Institute of Brussels.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at Linz on Sunday, and was received by the authorities of the town, the clergy, and deputations from all parts of Upper Austria. His Majesty, who was most enthusiastically cheered by the crowd, proceeded to the principal square, where the President of the Festival Committee, speaking from a platform erected specially for the occasion, delivered an address in honour of the Emperor. His Majesty afterwards visited the Exhibition.

A State banquet, at which all the Ministers were present, was given at Vienna on Saturday evening in honour of the Prince of Montenegro.

Official announcement was made last Saturday that the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine had been solicited by the King of Spain, and that the Emperor of Austria, as supreme head of the Imperial House, having given his consent, the proposal was accepted by her Imperial Highness.

The entry of the Austrian troops into Novi-Bazar was effected on Monday morning in two columns. Safvet Pasha has declared to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador that he considers the Porte has the greatest interest in evidencing as distinctly as possible the existence of its complete understanding with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. With this view, Husni Pasha was expressly instructed to accompany the Austrian troops upon their entry into Novi-Bazar. Fresh orders were also sent from the Sultan to the Turkish authorities in the district of Novi-Bazar to afford every possible facility to the Austro-Hungarian troops on their advance.

### GERMANY.

The German Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Crown Prince and his eldest son, Prince William, Prince Charles, and Prince Frederick Charles, arrived on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., at Königsberg. The entry of the illustrious party into the old Prussian coronation town was greeted by ringing of church bells and salvoes of artillery. From the railway station, from which the electric light shone with brilliance, the Imperial guests drove in open carriages through streets tastefully decorated and illuminated from garret to basement, and thronged with a loyal and enthusiastic multitude. As they advanced to the castle there was continued cheering, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs continued without intermission. The entire progress resembled a triumphal march. This is the first time made by their Majesties to Königsberg since the assumption of the Imperial crowns. Next morning a deputation of twenty-seven maidens of Königsberg, introduced by the Chief Burgomaster, presented an address of welcome to the Emperor and Empress, and handed to the Empress a magnificent bouquet, together with some verses



appropriate to the occasion. The Emperor accepted the homage offered with great marks of satisfaction, and replied in feeling terms of gratitude. He referred to the times of heavy afflictions which he had spent in Königsberg with his Royal parents, but at the same time reminded those present of the wise dispositions of Providence, by whose aid all had been so gloriously accomplished. His Majesty concluded with the words, "God's blessing gained, all is obtained."

The military manœuvres have been on a vast scale. A telegram states that they closed on Tuesday with a long and most desperate engagement, in which, the attack of the previous day being resumed, the defending army was finally defeated and driven within the fortifications of Königsberg. The correspondent particularly commends a brilliant cavalry charge by three regiments of Uhlans, Hussars, and Cuirassiers, which proved the culminating movement of the engagement.

The Emperor William and the Crown Prince of Germany have approved a project for the holding of an international exhibition at Berlin in the year 1885.

Under the presidency of Professor Kruger, Director of the Observatory at Gotha, the eighth general meeting of the Astronomical Society was opened yesterday week in the Hall of the Academy of Science at Berlin.

## RUSSIA.

The meeting of the Russian and German Emperors came off on Wednesday week at Alexandrowo, as reported in a great portion of our last issue. The Czar, with a numerous suite, arrived at half-past one o'clock by a special train composed of eight saloon carriages. The Emperor William arrived shortly after three o'clock. As his Majesty entered the station, which was profusely decorated with flags and garlands of flowers, a guard of honour was drawn up on the platform, and a military band played the Prussian National Anthem. The meeting between the two Sovereigns is described as having been exceedingly cordial, and they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by large crowds who had congregated in the immediate vicinity of the station. After inspecting the guard of honour, their Majesties withdrew to the reception-room, and subsequently dined together. The Emperor William took up his quarters at the station. At five o'clock the Emperor William paid a visit of half an hour's duration to the Emperor Alexander, who immediately returned the visit. It is semi-officially announced at St Petersburg that Field-Marshal Manteuffel's mission to Warsaw furnishes a contradiction to the statements respecting the visit of courtesy paid by the Czarevitch to Stockholm as indicating an alliance between Russia and Sweden against Germany. On Thursday the Emperors had another interview.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Odessa on Saturday afternoon, and paid a visit to the cathedral. After inspecting the troops, he left at seven in the evening on board the Imperial yacht for Yalta, Crimea.

Prince Lobanoff, the present Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed Ambassador to the English Court. The Prince will be succeeded at Constantinople by M. Sabourff, at present Russian Minister in Athens.

The First Dragoman of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople has been promoted to the rank of Councillor.

The Ministers of War and Communications have now (a despatch from St. Petersburg says) finally completed the arrangements for the dispatch of an expedition to investigate the practicability of diverting the Amu Darya into its old bed, and thus causing it to flow into the Caspian. The expedition will be divided into three detachments, of which two will be sent to Krasnovodsk and Khiva respectively, to perform the necessary work on the steppe, while the third will be employed in examining the river and delta. The latter party have already started, but the departure of the other sections of the expedition has been postponed until January, in consequence of the disturbed state of the Turkoman steppe.

A statement is published that the murderer of Prince Krapotkine, Governor of Charkoff, has been arrested in the province of Tchernigoff. It said that the prisoner was bribed to commit the crime by Dmitri Lisogob, the Socialist who was hanged at Odessa on the 22nd ult. He will be conveyed to Charkoff and tried there.

Immense damage has been done in St. Petersburg by a storm of wind and rain. Yesterday week the Neva had risen to the level of the streets. The guns of the fortress were fired during the whole of the following night, and notices were issued warning the inhabitants to take precautions against the floods.

According to the Russian newspapers, eighty-four young persons, sentenced to hard labour and deportation in Siberia for political offences, have left Moscow under an armed escort.

A telegram from the Governor of Smolensk, dated Tuesday, announces the outbreak of a great conflagration at Viana, where 200 houses and the prison of the town are in flames. The fire brigade has been dispatched from Smolensk to render assistance.

## TURKEY AND GREECE.

At the meeting last Saturday of the Commissioners for the Rectification of the Turco-Greek Frontier the Greek Commissioners drew up a note to the Ambassadors insisting that the fulfilment of that portion of the Berlin Treaty was obligatory on the Porte, while the Turkish representatives expressed the view that it was only a recommendation. It is believed in Constantinople that if the negotiations should fail a European Conference will assemble to settle this and other pending questions.

## EGYPT.

Riaz Pasha, who has been recalled from exile, arrived at Alexandria on the 3rd inst.

The Khedive is stated to have signed the appointments of Mr. Baring and M. de Blignières as English and French Comptrollers-General. It is expected that the Hon. H. C. Vivian will be replaced by Mr. Lascelles, Second Secretary of Legation at Rome, as British Consul-General in Egypt.

## AMERICA.

Mr. John Welsh, late American Minister in London, met on Wednesday with a public reception in the Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

The results received of the State elections in Maine show large gains for the Republican party. There are indications that Mr. Davis, the Republican candidate for the governorship, will have a majority, possibly defeating the combined Democratic and Greenback parties.

The Republican party have gained many seats in the House of Representatives, insuring thus a Republican majority.

Mr. Kallcock, the working-men's candidate, who was shot at by Mr. de Young, the editor of the *Chronicle*, has been elected Mayor of San Francisco. Outside the city the working-men's candidates have been severely defeated.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., and Mr. A. Pell, M.P., who have gone to the United States to conduct inquiries on behalf of the British Agricultural Commission, visited the Produce Exchange, New York, on Tuesday, and put questions to the leading produce dealers. Having witnessed the process of loading vessels with grain, as also of preparing fresh meat for export, they left for the dairy districts in the State.

On account of the yellow fever prevailing at Memphis, the churches in that city were closed on Sunday last. There were 20 cases and 10 deaths on Tuesday. Only one case of yellow fever was reported in New Orleans on the 5th inst. Since the outbreak of the epidemic there have been 22 cases, of which five proved fatal.

Heavy damage has been done to the sugar and cotton plantations in Texas and Louisiana by a violent storm which passed over those States.

## CANADA.

Amid great popular enthusiasm, the Exhibition at Toronto was opened yesterday week by the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. There was a general illumination at night.

The Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by Princess Louise, on Tuesday reviewed the troops of the garrison. The manœuvres lasted two hours, and on their termination his Excellency heartily congratulated the officers on the manner in which they were carried out. The city was illuminated at night, and there were general rejoicings in celebration of the Governor-General's visit.

The Governor-General, accompanied by Princess Louise, after making a progress through the province of New Brunswick during the early part of last month, visited various parts of Nova Scotia, and then embarked at Pictou for the Province of Prince Edward Island, throughout which they received an enthusiastic reception. On the 21st ult. the viceregal party arrived at Quebec in H.M.S. Bellerophon, which was accompanied by H.M.S. Tourmaline and Griffin. The French war-vessels then in that port joined in the salute of twenty-one guns given on the occasion. The progress of his Excellency and her Royal Highness through the province of Ontario will doubtless produce the crowning reception accorded to them in Canada. Last winter the Marquis and his consort passed through a portion of this province incognito, on the occasion of their visit to the Niagara Falls; and, in response to the expressed desire of many in Ontario, the official visit was deferred till after the harvest, a period of the year when the agricultural population have some leisure, and when Nature there is looking its best. During the Viceroy's stay in Toronto, a citizens' ball and a banquet will be given, and a review of the Militia, a regatta under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and innumerable other demonstrations have been arranged. It is stated that Princess Louise has invited a number of English friends to visit Rideau Hall during the coming winter.

The period of the operation of the Order in Council prohibiting the importation of cattle into the Dominion from the United States has been extended to Oct. 6.

A proclamation of the Marquis of Lorne, applying the Act for the Better Prevention of Crimes and Violence in the city and county of Quebec, was issued on the 3rd inst.

Preceding the adjournment of the Quebec Legislative Assembly on the 2nd inst., one of the speakers, in the course of the debate, denounced the Ministry as unfit to conduct the Government of the province. In reply the Prime Minister pointed out the fact that this was the twenty-second time the same member had moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Finally a motion for the adjournment of the House until Oct. 28 was carried by 25 against 23 votes.

During the deadlock created by the conflict between the Legislative Council and the Assembly no salaries or school or charitable grants can be paid.

Intense frost prevailed in Brazil on the 9th of last month, causing immense injury to the growing coffee crops on the high lands.

Major-General Biddulph, the High Commissioner of Cyprus, left Larnaca on the 6th inst. for England, on board Her Majesty's gun-boat Falcon. Colonel Edridge acts as High Commissioner during his Excellency's absence.

## THE NORTH-EAST PASSAGE.

The North-East Passage has been safely accomplished. A telegram from New York informs us that the Vega, which left Sweden in July, 1878, with Professor Nordenskiöld on board as the leader of the expedition, has reached Yokohama, all well. On July 20 the gallant little steamer passed East Cape, midway through the Behring's Straits, and under a salute from the tiny gun on board announced to a frozen world that the memorable feat had been achieved.

A narrative in the *Telegraph*, says:—

Leaving Gothenburg on July 4, 1878, the Vega, a teak steam whaler, built at Bremen, and specially adapted by refitting and strengthening to the work before her, sighted Nova Zembla on the 28th and anchored on that day off a village on the Samoyed peninsula, at the entrance to the Kara Sea. Professor Nordenskiöld had profited by his studies of the experience of those who had preceded him "towards the rising sun," and the once dreaded Kara Sea was surprised when it was almost entirely free of ice. The savants on board the Vega landed, and each in his particular branch of science found the days all too short for the magnificent harvests he gathered in. On Aug. 1 the Vega proceeded very slowly eastward, dredging and sounding continually. No ice barred the way, for the loose rotten floes that abounded hardly deserved the name, and in five days the steamer was safe in Dickson's Haven, destined, so says Professor Nordenskiöld, to be in future years one of the chief exporting ports of Siberia. On the 10th the Vega resumed her course, and, threading her way through unknown islands, usually bound together by strong bands of ice, but now separated by straits of floating "sludge," reached a fine harbour situated in the strait between Taimyr Island and the mainland—Actinia Haven, as it has been christened, from the numbers of actinia that have been dredged up. One discovery made at this point is worth special remark. Examining the ice in a small floe, Professor Nordenskiöld found some yellow specks, "which proved to be coarse-grained sand, consisting of very beautifully formed crystals." As a practical mineralogist, the Professor decided that they were "no ordinary terrestrial mineral, but possibly a matter crystallised from the sea water during the severe cold of winter."

Leaving Actinia Haven on the 18th, the explorers coasted north-east, and next evening came to anchor in a bay off Cape Chelyuskin or Severo, the most northerly point of Asia.

This was the first time the formidable headland had been turned, and, if the expedition had had no finer goal before it, would have sufficed to make the Vega's journey one of the most memorable on record. For three centuries man has tried in vain to round Cape Chelyuskin. On the 21st the voyage was resumed, and, though delayed by fogs and banks of rotten ice, the Vega made good way south-east, still keeping the land in sight. The mountains increased in height, and animal and vegetable life became more varied and abundant, and on the 23rd a fine breeze carried the brave little vessel swiftly along, without the aid of steam, over a perfectly smooth sea—one, moreover, marked upon the charts as dry land. They reached the mouth of the Chatanga River, and on the 27th turned northwards for the Siberian Islands. Reaching with great difficulty Cook's farthest point, Cape Vankarema, the Vega

crossed over to Kolnitchin, and there, on the 28th, her engine-fires were put out and the sails stowed away, and winter life in the pack ice fairly entered upon. The cold was intense, and one day, the shortest recorded, was of three hours' duration only, "the upper limb of the sun visible," and no more. But day and night there was more than enough to do, and almost every science known to man will be enriched by the labours of the distinguished few who searched the seas and land and sky for all they could give and tell of while they wintered off the Tchik-tchi villages. For 264 days they remained ice-bound, but at last the floes began to thin and scatter, and on July 18 the Vega once more floated, and on the 20th, steaming through Behring's Straits, fired the mimic salute that told of the great end achieved.

Professor Nordenskiöld writes that the voyage from Europe to Asia by the North-East Passage may be considered now certain of regular accomplishment, and, with a little more knowledge of the northern seas, quite safe. From Japan to Lena, no difficulty presents itself to skilled seamen, and as that river taps Central Siberia, the horizon of trade has been most grandly extended by the Vega's success.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The sale of the Guildford coach horses took place at Tattersall's on Monday, when twenty-one horses realised £1367.

The London and Provincial Coffee Palace Company opened the fifth of their establishments yesterday week in High-street, Notting-hill, Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., presiding.

The result of a poll last Saturday for the election of a Common Councillor to represent Lime-street Ward, was the choice of Mr. Archibald Macdonald, of Leadenhall-street.

The drinking-fountain which it is proposed to erect in St. Paul's-church-yard is being prepared in granite from the Lamonia Quarries of Messrs. John Freeman and Sons, at their works, Penryn, Cornwall, instead of being cast in bronze, as originally stated.

The street collections made last Saturday for the benefit of the London hospitals resulted in £1028 being obtained an advance of £110 on the collection of last year, and is exclusive of the boxes placed by local committees in West Ham, Hammersmith, and Greenwich.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in August the total number of paupers was 78,726, of whom 42,240 were in workhouses and 36,486 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 2042, 1697, and 1556 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 797, of whom 564 were men, 196 women, and 37 children.

Considerable alterations are being made on the western side of Chancery-lane by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. The buildings on the east side of Old-square as far as a point opposite the chapel of the inn are being unroofed and demolished. These consist of three staircases, or, in other words, about thirty-three sets of chambers. They will be rebuilt according to the plan of the adjoining wing on the northern side of the square facing Stone-buildings. Eventually it is intended to rebuild all the buildings from the above point southwards as far as the gateway of Lincoln's Inn, which will be carefully preserved.

As reported in the chief part of our issue last week, the remains of the late Sir Rowland Hill were interred on the 4th inst. in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a large congregation. The service was fully choral, and was conducted by Canon Duckworth. Mr. Pearson Hill, the son of the deceased, was chief mourner, being supported by Mr. Arthur Hill, eldest surviving brother of Sir Rowland, and an immense gathering of relations and friends. The pall-bearers were the Lord Mayor, Sir George Airy, Mr. Heywood, F.R.S., Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Mr. Torrens, M.P., the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Mr. C. H. Gregory, and Mr. Page. Amongst those gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased were several representatives of foreign postal services and many officials of the English Postal Department.

Last week 2646 births and 1393 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 275, whereas the deaths were 24 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 7 from small-pox, 37 from measles, 50 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 146 from diarrhoea. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29.97 in.; the highest reading was 30.32 in. on Monday evening, and the lowest 29.54 in. at the end of the week. The mean temperature of the air was 56.8 deg., being 3.0 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The lowest night temperature was 39.5 deg. on Monday, and the highest day temperature in the shade 73.4 deg. on Wednesday. The highest temperature in the sun was 141.4 deg. on Wednesday.

Mr. Henry Varley, of the Tabernacle, St. James's-place, Notting-hill, who has recently returned from a visit of nearly two years' duration to Australia and New Zealand, lectured upon those colonies before an open-air meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon. A large number of persons assembled hear his address. The lecturer set forth the characteristics and prospects of each of the colonies. He discouraged the idea of emigrating to Victoria or Queensland, a great trade depression existing in the former colony, and the latter being unsuitable by reason of its hot climate. He recommended Western Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and explained their characteristics and the requirements needed for the success of intending emigrants to them. At the general request of his hearers, Mr. Varley consented to lecture once more in the same place next Sunday upon religious matters.

Sir Charles Whetham, the Lord Mayor, writes as follows respecting a proposed national memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill:—"I have received many suggestions that the public are awaiting an opportunity of showing their regard for the memory of the late Sir Rowland Hill, and their appreciation of the immense advantages he conferred on the world at large, by contributing to a fund which should in some suitable way be the means of perpetuating his name and work. It is thought that such a movement should be inaugurated in the city of London, as the centre of the nation which has profited so extensively by the penny postage system, and that all classes would be willing to join in it. In order to test how far this feeling, in which personally I heartily concur, is general, I shall be happy, as Lord Mayor, to receive at the Mansion House donations towards a Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Fund, and should the response be favourable, as I have no doubt it will, I shall call together a representative committee of the subscribers to decide what form the memorial should assume."

The foundation-stone of the new Shropshire Eye and Ear Hospital at Shrewsbury was laid on Tuesday by the Earl of Powis, in the presence of a large gathering.





YACHT-RACING.—ROUNDING THE BUOY. "HAUL IN THE MAIN SHEET!"



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In one of the works of Mr. George Borrow—I forget whether it is the *Gipsies* or the *Bible in Spain*—the admirable writer describes how one day, in the course of remote Peninsular wanderings, he found himself close to the wall of some ancient building, and how, a door therein suddenly opening, there issued forth two gentlemen, one of whom proved to be Mr. George Borrow's esteemed and revered friend, M. le Baron Taylor. The Baron was, it seems, as glad to see the author of *Lavengro* as that eminent friend of the Romany Chals was to see the Baron; and the *Quarterly Review*, in subsequently criticising Mr. Borrow's book, good-naturedly quizzed him on the naïveté of his account of his interview with the distinguished savant.

Baron Taylor died on Saturday last, at the age of ninety. I suppose that he was one of the most versatile, the most accomplished, and the most cosmopolitan men that modern times have produced. Heinrich Heine used to say of him that he must have been fashioned from the clay "left over" after the moulding of Humboldt, Brougham, and Rossini. He came, by the father's side, of an English family naturalised in France; and on the mother's from the ancient Flemish stock of the Walweins. He was preparing to enter the Polytechnic School, under the First Empire, when it occurred to him to enlist in the French army, in which he remained twelve years, and which he left with the rank of Major. Under the Restoration he was appointed Royal Commissary or official director of the Comédie Française, in which capacity he had the common-sense to carry out many useful reforms in the direction of stage costume and scene-painting; and he had furthermore the courage to revive Beaumarchais' "Mariage de Figaro" and to produce Victor Hugo's "Hernani," thereby earning for himself the fierce hatred of the Classics.

King Louis Philippe was very fond of Baron Taylor, and employed him in numerous artistic and archaeological missions. As a travelling inspector of fine arts, he purchased many precious pictures and statues on account of the French Government; and it must have been in one of these *virtuoso* tours that he suddenly came out of the door in the antique wall, and was confronted by Mr. George Borrow. It was Baron Taylor who was commissioned to superintend the conveyance from Alexandria in Egypt to France of the Obelisk of the Luxor, now in the Place de la Concorde. An indefatigable man. He was a true philanthropist, besides; and founded the Society of Men of Letters, the Dramatic Authors' Society, and many other self-helping associations. He wrote several books; and finally he was an assiduous attendant at funerals, and acquired a distinct and special renown from the vast number of eloquent funeral orations which, in the course of his long public career, he was called upon to deliver over the graves of departed celebrities.

Many years have passed since I read the book which was recalled to my mind by the news of Baron Taylor's death; but, unless my memory plays me false, Mr. George Borrow was one of the first English writers of eminence to direct public attention to the arduous labours, the devotion to duty, and the self-sacrifice of that very hard-working and generally ill-regarded individual the Special War Correspondent. I think that he rendered a noble tribute of appreciation to the correspondents of the London daily papers with whom he came in contact during his wanderings in Spain, then (about three-and-forty years ago, I apprehend) convulsed by the Carlist and Christiano war. The correspondents whom he had "in his eye" were, I should say, the late Mr. Fred. Hardman and the late Mr. O'Meagher, both of the *Times*, and the still happily extant Mr. Charles Lewis Gruneisen, at that time of the *Morning Post*, and at present the *doyen* of our craft.

I just mention what the Italians laughingly term "*la bella famiglia*" when they talk about themselves, for the reason that I perceive that the Indian Government has resolved that no "non-combatant gentlemen"—that is to say, no civilian special correspondents—are to be permitted to accompany the force which is marching on Cabul. Is it thought, then, in high quarters that Mr. Archibald Forbes, Mr. Phil. Robinson, and the rest of the "non-combatant" Specials did more harm than good in Afghanistan? On the other hand, regimental (not staff) officers are to be allowed to correspond with the press. Will the British public be satisfied with the accounts furnished by smart subalterns and clever captains? Is a regimental officer usually in a position to take a general survey of what is going on at the front? And, finally, are not officers on active service prohibited by Queen's Regulations from writing letters to the newspapers at all?

The *Times* has been dwelling in a forcible leading article on the discomforts frequently experienced by ladies and gentlemen who, at this time of year, travel to continental "health resorts," to "drink the waters." They have, according to the *Times*, to tolerate abroad "the rampant and aggressive existence of nuisances the very description of which would almost suffice to make them ill if they were at home." "Fatiguing journeys, crowded inns, stuffy and ill-ventilated rooms, bad food, abominable cookery (?), loathsome stench, and exorbitant charges are all among the common-place incidents of the autumnal tour in search of health." This indignant diatribe winds up with an inquiry whether some enterprising London doctor cannot contrive to make an English mineral spring fashionable, and sacrifice one autumnal holiday in order personally to supervise the proceedings of his patients.

I confess that I do not like the invitation to the "enterprising London doctor." It is a direct invitation to quackery; and, moreover, at all our popular mineral springs there are numbers of experienced local physicians who are much better qualified than any "enterprising London doctor" can be to supervise the curative treatment of water-drinking patients. We do not stand in need of any new and "fashionable" English springs. We should patronise to a much greater extent than we at present do the old ones. Go to Cheltenham; go to Leamington; go to Epsom; go to Ashby-de-la-Zouch; go to Bath. And especially go to the most delightful of all English inland watering-places, Tunbridge Wells.

I cannot afford to take an autumnal holiday. No Engadine, no Ponteresina, no Lake of Como, no Bernese Oberland, no Tyrol, no (happily) Righi Kulm for me. The lakes of Killarney and the Trossachs are even beyond my means. I can only hope, when mid-November and bronchitis (sweetened by spasmodic asthma) come, to flee to the balmy shores of the Maritime Alps. Chateau des Palmiers, I come. Meanwhile, while everybody is away, and London is deserted, I remain for six days a week on the metropolitan treadmill. On Saturday, however, comes a holiday; since there are no newspapers (the *Observer* excepted) published on Sunday. At the end of the week, then, I rush to the seaside. On Saturday week last I sped to Hayling Island; stayed there three hours; hastened to Southsea; saw a regatta; and went on to Portsmouth,

returning by the last train to London and Sunday labour. (I would not break the Sabbath if people would consent to dispense with newspapers on Monday morning.)

Last Saturday I went to Tunbridge Wells. I took the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway as far as the pretty little town of East Grinstead, in Sussex (it was a Parliamentary borough until 1832, and Mat. Prior sat for E. G. in the reign of Queen Anne). There I abandoned the train; and we drove with a pair of very cheerful horses about fifteen miles, through a ravishingly beautiful country, to the Wells. Our route lay through Old Tye (does anybody read "Brambletye House" nowadays?) and across Rusthall-common. Such ferns! Such rocks! Such hares and rabbits popping out of the dark plantations! Such undisturbed pheasants! Such exquisite prospects of hill and dale! The Righi Kulm, Interlachen, Lucerne, Mount Pilatus! Psha!

The lady who makes inquiry touching Dame Mary Shipley, the wife of Sir Charles Shipley, Knight, is informed that the heroine in question was the daughter of James Teale, Esq., of Maidstone, Kent, and Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Blomer, D.D., one of the Prebendaries of Canterbury Cathedral and Chaplain to King Charles II. Mary Shipley, *née* Teale, was also related, either by blood or marriage, to the illustrious families of the Bulls and the Raleighs. For further particulars of Lady Shipley see the "Cyclopædia of Female Biography," Forester, Glasgow, 1866.

So I reached Tunbridge Wells, and spent a golden afternoon there. You know how pretty, how picturesque, how fashionable, and, at the same time, how quiet and simple the dear old *villaggiatura* is. There is a new and handsome Pump-Room in addition to the old historic Wells; there is a new and first-class hydropathic establishment and Spa at Bishops Down Grove; the Calverley, the Royal Mount Ephraim, the Sussex, the Wellington, and the Kentish, are all excellent hotels; the band plays twice a day on the Pantiles; the drives are numerous; the surrounding scenery is simply enchanting, and the supply of clergymen and doctors is admirable, both as regards quantity and quality. Don't talk to me of your Hombourgs and Badens and Carlsbads. Be a Briton; and go to Tunbridge Wells. Next Saturday I hope to revisit St. Leonards, the Capri of England.

My "Buckstone Fund" is virtually closed; but since last Wednesday I have received, and beg thankfully to acknowledge, the following donations:—B. S. Marks, £1 1s.; G. B. F. (stamps), 4s.; Samuel Chatwood, £5; and G. W. Lloyd, £3. I scarcely think that any more money will be sent me; but I shall wait another week, and then finally close the account.

G. A. S.

## MUNICH ART-EXHIBITION.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

In our last notice we glanced cursorily at the contents of the left wing of the Munich Exhibition; but German pictures are not exclusively confined to this part of the building, and will be frequently found adorning rooms belonging, strictly speaking, to the right wing. Notwithstanding the inscriptions over the various entrances, there is no one room in the right wing which is exclusively devoted to any one nationality, and it may with truth be added that the catalogue remains yet to be compiled. The French section, for example, which many regard as the most important in the exhibition, has yet to be bodily incorporated in the catalogue; and as to the British school, not only is it absent from the printed page, but as a school it can scarcely be said to exist on the walls of the exhibition at all. A few words will suffice for the enumeration of its contents.

Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., is represented by the sweet spiritual figure of "Mignon" leaning disconsolately against a wall, and by his vigorous portrait of "Captain Burton," which for character and force fairly holds its own against the "Robert Browning" of G. F. Watts, R.A., which forms a pendant to it. Mr. Watts has also a portrait of Philip Calderon, R.A.; and J. E. Millais, R.A., has the magnificent three-quarter length of Mrs. H. L. Bischoffsheim, in a richly flowered dress—a picture our readers will remember adorning the walls of the Royal Academy three seasons ago. P. Calderon, R.A., is present in his fine picture of "The Burial of Hampden," and F. Goodall, R.A., in a small finished replica of Moses being hidden by his mother among the bulrushes. The "Return of the French Soldier to his Wife and Family" has raised considerably, in the eyes of German artists, the reputation of Marcus Stone, A.R.A. "The Sculptor's Model" by Alma-Tadema, R.A., about which opinions were so conflicting when it hung in the Royal Academy, hangs here in a place of honour between "Captain Burton" and "Robert Browning;" but such artists as we have spoken with much prefer his small picture of the two lovers on the stone bench of some Italian sea-wall. H. Herkomer, A.R.A., figures in the water-colour section with two or three of his powerful portraits. This completes the list of the British section; and although each of these men is at the head of his own peculiar walk, their number is by far too limited to do anything like adequate justice to the variety and excellence of the art which elicited last year at Paris such general admiration from French painters and connoisseurs.

The Gallic authorities were rather late in giving in their adhesion to the scheme of a Munich Exhibition; but such examples of French art as we have here were well worth waiting for. There is, for example, Leon Bonnat's powerful portrait of Victor Hugo which adorned the Paris Salon of the current year. It hangs in the place of honour, having on one side the large picture of "Ploughing" by Rosa Bonheur. Above it is a very characteristic picture of an old man on his knees mending the bow of his boat. The artist is Emile Renouf, and the work has been bought by the French Government. On the other side of Victor Hugo hangs a fine autumn subject, with reapers in the foreground, by A. L. Demont, which carried off a third-class medal at the Salon, and was also the subject of the patronage of the French authorities. Another work which does credit to the discrimination of the official mind in France is Henry Mosler's "Return of the Prodigal." The father lies dead in a richly-carved box bed, with a lighted candle on each side of him, as is the custom of the Roman Church; and the son, in an agony of remorse, has thrown himself on his knees on a bench by his side; and a benign priest looks on in respectful silence. The whole interior is remarkably quaint, and the chiaroscuro is treated with much knowledge and felicity.

We need not enter into any consideration of the strong black manner of T. Ribot, who has three pictures here, nor of J. J. Henner's rather ragged way of losing his outlines. Each is a master in his own way, and their individuality must be respected. We noticed them, moreover, when treating last year of the French International Exhibition, and a similar fact has to be urged in relation to the remarkable works of W. A. Bouguereau, Jules Breton, Corot, Jules Dupré, Daubigny, and Isabey. Their respective merits, from the smooth, exquisite

handling of the first to the rich colour and impetuous brush-work of the last, have been so frequently set forth that we are justified in assuming a certain familiarity with them on the part of our readers.

It may be further stated, to show how cordially the French have answered the German invitation, that Meissonier's fine picture of two horsemen galloping along a southern coast-road is here, and Cabanel's "Death of Francesca di Rimini and Paolo Malatesta"—not to mention Dubufe, Hébert, Vollon, Lefebvre, Lévy, and Robert-Fleury. Among the younger French artists, J. P. Laurens takes a prominent place. His large canvas showing the populace of Carcassonne, in 1303, under Jean de Picquigny, the reformer of Languedoc, tearing down with iron crowbars the bricked-up doors, that the prisoners of the Inquisition might be liberated, is a work of great historic merit. The monk rising on tiptoe with outstretched hands to calm the passions of the infuriated crowd is admirably introduced, and the lofty red-brick buildings of the background work in quite agreeably with the general scheme of colour adopted by the artist. With this must be classed another picture in which human passion is depicted with even greater intensity, and the laws of composition and colour illustrated with a force worthy of any master. The artist is A. N. Morot, and his picture represents the women of a Gaulish tribe defending the camp against the attack of the Roman cavalry and forcing them to retreat. The female figure on the right rushing on the foe is as fine an embodiment of a fury as we ever saw projected on canvas. The pyramidal form, moreover, into which the composition is thrown, adds much to the impressiveness of the scene. The painter is still young, and this splendid composition is the property of the French Government.

There are other works of lofty aim by young artists in the French section, such as "The Death of the Emperor Commodus," by Fernand Pelez; "Jacob at the House of Laban," by Henry Lerolle; a mural triptych of "Saint Guthbert," by E. A. Duez; and the "Genius of Paris, under the auspices of the Republic, inviting the Nations to a Pacific Strife in Arts and Industry," a very brilliant mural work by F. Ehrmann. But we have said enough to show the character and quality of the pictorial contributions made by France. They number in all 260.

Belgian and Dutch art is so familiar to the English public that we have only to name Verhas, Mesdag, Maris, Taanman, Henckes, and De Haas to recall to the mental eye of our readers pictures of homely life, juicy meadows, and well-fed cattle, level beaches with sturdy fisher-folk, to whom the sea, whether in calm or in storm, has an ever-abiding interest.

Russia may well be satisfied with such art-representation as the powerful pencil of H. H. Siemiradski can give her. It is true, his great work of "The Living Torches of Nero" is not here; but two almost as good are on the walls—viz., the Roman Emperor hesitating between "The Rich Goblet and the Lady," and the "Shipwrecked Mendicant" asking alms of a richly-robed lady about to step into a sumptuously appointed barge. The dual empire of Austria may in like manner rest well assured that her art-interests will not suffer so long as she can point to the Hungarian Munkacsy's fine picture of "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughter," even if the great German colourist Makart be for the time absent. His grand picture, by-the-way, representing "Charles the Fifth entering Antwerp," will presently be exhibited in Munich by the Fleischmanns, and in London next season.

Since writing the above, we are happy to say that the French have issued a catalogue of their own section, which may well serve as a model to the Germans. In the catalogue of the latter, which has also now been completed, all the information vouchsafed to the reader consists in the name of the picture, of the artist, and of the city he resides in; whereas, a French catalogue invariably gives not only the name of the artist but of the place of his birth, and of the master or masters under whom he studied, and is careful to record whatever academic or other distinction he may have won. Our own Academy might well follow the admirable practice of the *Salon*.

As to the other nationalities, they are scarcely in sufficient force to warrant further space; and we need scarcely go into the merits of the various engravings, book-illustrations, etchings, and architectural drawings which are to be found on the tables and in the numberless recesses which run along the whole length of the building. Suffice it to say that the German people are justified in looking upon their exhibition as an undoubted success: the first edition of their very imperfect catalogue, consisting of twelve thousand copies, was exhausted in three weeks, and they confidently assert that when the season is over a handsome balance will remain in the hands of the authorities.

## CUTTER YACHT RACING.

The Engraving which fills the two middle pages of this paper shows a scene that might often be witnessed on the deck of a cutter-rigged yacht, engaged in any of the popular racing contests at the Nore or in the Solent, so frequently noticed in our Journal during the months of July and August. Persons acquainted with the details of nautical equipment and management will perceive at a glance all that is here represented, and will understand what portions of the vessel, with her mast, spars, and sails, do not appear within the scope of this delineation. The reader, as spectator of the scene, is supposed to be on deck, considerably aft of the mast, and looking towards the stern, while the main boom is run far out over the port side of the vessel, so that only its extreme end, with the block to which the mainsheet is extended, can be seen at the right-hand edge of our Engraving. The "mainsheet" is not, as some landsmen would suppose, identical with the mainsail, nor is it a sheet of canvas at all; but it consists of the ropes and tackle, by which the boom that holds the bottom of the mainsail is shifted from the port side to the starboard side, or *vice versa*, and the use of this tackle is the manœuvre in which the seamen are here employed. As the Vanessa—which is the name of this yacht—closely followed by one of her competitors, passes round the floating buoy that marks the limit of the racing course, having to proceed thenceforth in an opposite direction, it becomes needful instantly to make a different adjustment of the sail, her position with reference to the wind being completely altered. Hence we see all hands at once called into action; while the steersman puts the tiller hard up, to bring the vessel's head well round the buoy, the other men at the stern are vigorously "hauling in the mainsheet," to bring back the boom to the vessel's side. There is a pretty light breeze on the sea, and the yachts seem just here to be lively enough, but we cannot tell how they will fare in the remainder of their course.

An official statement of the trade of British India to the close of last year has been issued. It says that tea now occupies a very prominent place in the exports from India, and there is every reason to believe that the quantity exported will increase year by year. China has for some years been sending to Australia increasing quantities of tea.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The recent improvement in the weather—we have found it, of late, as difficult to keep the weather out of our copy, as Mr. Dick did to exclude any reference to the head of King Charles I. from his—has had a most beneficial effect upon the course at Doncaster, and, in spite of some heavy rain on Monday night, it has seldom been in better condition for racing. The old town was decidedly fuller than usual, and as an immense number of horses had arrived to fulfil their engagements, there was every prospect of a grand meeting. There were one or two startling movements in connection with the great race of the week, and backers will long remember the St. Leger of 1879 with mournful feelings. The breakdown and subsequent withdrawal of Wheel of Fortune was, of course, a fearful blow, and the "plungers" had not recovered from this when Robbie Burns, one of the firmest and most genuine candidates in the race, suddenly retired to almost hopeless odds. It transpired that, before leaving his training-quarters, the colt had suddenly reared and given his near hock a bad wrench, and though he appeared at exercise late on Tuesday morning, and galloped the St. Leger course at a slow pace, his supporters appeared to have abandoned all hope of his success. It is singularly unfortunate that the only really dangerous north-country candidate should have met with an accident, for the southern stables have had matters all their own way in the St. Leger for many years past. The Fitzwilliam Stakes was, as usual, set first on the card on Tuesday, but, though there were four competitors, class was but poorly represented, and Experiment, a rather smart two-year-old in Osborne's stable, had little difficulty in upsetting the odds that were laid on Dunmow. Prudhomme (7 st. 5 lb.) cut up very badly in the Glasgow Plate, a handicap for juveniles, which fell to MacGeorge, a very neatly-named son of Macgregor and Side View. The addition of £500 to the Champagne Stakes proved most effective, as a field of twelve—the largest that has run since Napoleon III. beat eleven opponents in 1873—assembled at the starting-post. Mask was undoubtedly the best of the public performers, but it was notorious that he had been amiss since his brilliant victory in the July Stakes. Of the remainder, Glen Ronald, Evasion, Napsbury, Geraldine, Triemain, and Henry George, had all earned winning brackets, while there were great reports of the "dark" Beadesert, a son of Sterling, who cost Lord Anglesey 1600 guineas as a yearling. Mask appeared to be winning as he liked at the distance, when we conclude that want of condition told upon him, for he suddenly stopped to nothing. This left Glen Ronald with the lead, which he held until half-a-dozen strides from the judge's box, where he was caught by Evasion, who had fairly forced her way through on the rails, and beaten rather cleverly by a neck. An objection to the winner, on the ground of bumping, was at once overruled by the stewards. Beadesert only figured moderately; and, as Glen Ronald is a notorious roarer, we fancy that the class of the whole field, excepting Mask, whose sudden collapse is excusable, was rather "below par." Scarcely had this event been decided when eleven weighed out for the Great Yorkshire Stakes. Dresden China (6 st.) was purchased for a long price just before the race by Mr. Perkins, and she ran in his colours, starting a very hot favourite at only 5 to 2 against her. Parole (8 st. 13 lb.) was backed freely at twice those odds, but nothing else received much support. The story of the race is soon told, for Dresden China went to the front before two hundred yards had been covered, and made the running at such a cracking pace that she had her whole field hopelessly beaten fully a quarter of a mile from home. Then she overpowered little Coates and ran away, passing the post thirty lengths in advance of Carillon (6 st. 9 lb.) and Atalus (7 st. 7 lb.), who probably gained place honours merely on sufferance, as everything began to pull up before reaching the distance. Including her 10 lb. penalty, Dresden China has now 7 st. 1 lb. to carry in the Cesarewitch, and she was at once placed at the head of the quotations for that event. The victory of Mr. Perkins was most popular, and that gentleman's colours were again to the fore in the Filly Stakes, in which his filly by The Palmer—Jenny Diver created quite a small sensation by beating Douranee, on whom odds of 4 to 1 were laid, by a head.

Had Wheel of Fortune remained sound and well there is no doubt that the field for the Leger would have been a small one, but, in the absence of the best filly that has been seen on the turf for years, everything that could raise a gallop was pulled out on the off chance, and the field of eighteen has not been equalled in number since Hawthornden scored his sensational victory in 1870. Shortly before the race Rayon d'Or went very suspiciously in the betting, but before the fall of the flag he recovered his position, and started at 3 to 1 in equal demand with Sir Bevy's. After one break away the flag was lowered to a capital start. Visconti and Jessie Agnes were the first to show in front, and they were closely followed by Muley Edris, Rayon d'Or, Ruperra, and Palmbearer, at the head of the others being Sir Bevy's, Alchemist, and Lansdown, while the last three away were Salteador, Protectionist, and Robbie Burns. Almost immediately they had settled down Rayon d'Or went to the front, and was quickly in possession of a clear lead, going up the hill in advance of Ruperra, Muley Edris, and Alchemist, the most prominent of the others being Palmbearer and Exeter, at the heels of the last-named pair being Visconti, Sir Bevy's, and Lansdown, while Zut, Robbie Burns, and Salteador were now acting as the whippers-in. Just before disappearing from view, Alchemist drew into third place, and on reappearing in sight Rayon d'Or was still showing the way, and was in possession of a three lengths' lead of Alchemist and Ruperra, who were running side by side, behind these being Exeter, Muley Edris, Palmbearer, Lansdown, while Sir Bevy's headed the remainder. Very little alteration took place in the above order as they went behind the Rifle Butts, and Rayon d'Or came into the straight with a clear lead of Ruperra and Alchemist, Exeter, Sir Bevy's, and Robbie Burns and Palmbearer being next. As they passed the Half-mile Post Alchemist was beaten, as was also Sir Bevy's, and Ruperra and Exeter now took second and third places. At the final bend Robbie Burns and Palmbearer were done with, and although Ruperra and Exeter were ridden out to the end, they failed to get near Rayon d'Or, who made nearly the whole of the running, and won in a canter by five lengths; a length divided the second and third; Palmbearer, Salteador, Robbie Burns, Visconti, White Poppy, Sir Bevy's, and Lansdown, followed in the order named, and Marshall Scott, who broke down, was the absolute last. Thus, after a lapse of fourteen years, another French horse has won the Leger, and won it in a style well worthy of Gladiateur himself. No doubt Rayon d'Or's conformation is far better adapted to the flats of Doncaster than to the Epsom hills, and, moreover, his great frame, which was sadly unfurnished early in the spring, has now become far more thick and muscular. The Derby horses ran very moderately indeed, but Robbie Burns, in spite of his unlucky accident, showed a bold front until close home.

The yearling sales on Tuesday proved a complete "frost," as only seventeen out of the sixty youngsters that were catalogued found purchasers. Even those that were sold went

at wretched prices, excepting four bred by Mr. R. Wright, which made the capital average of 395 guineas. Still it must not be forgotten that five of his team were sent out of the ring unsold. Glen Ruby (600 guineas), an own brother to Falmouth, fetched the top price of the day, though he was closely pressed by Mahomet (580 guineas), a very fine son of Speculum and Irene.

At eleven o'clock on Saturday night the six-days' bicycle-race at the Agricultural Hall was brought to a close, and G. Waller, of Newcastle, became the absolute possessor of the belt, with a splendid score of upwards of 1400 miles. For the whole week, Terront, the plucky little French champion, had contested every yard of ground with him, and, though beaten by a few miles, deserves almost equal honour with the winner. The performances of the men all round were a great improvement upon those shown on the occasion of the last long ride, and we are convinced that the full powers of the bicycle are not even yet fully developed. We append the full score:—

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Waller...	1404	6	Pagis...	972	8
Terront...	1390	5	Thresher...	785	6
Higham...	1145	3	Leeming...	650	3
Caru...	1100	1	Andrews...	395	5

Though the cricket season is virtually over, we may give an extraordinary score compiled by an eleven of Devonshire Park playing against Chiswick on Friday and Saturday last:—

A. J. Ford, c Turner, b Leese ...	159	R. Walker, c Leese, b Finnis ...	27
V. Royle, b Leese ...	81	F. J. Ford, b Mack ...	19
J. F. Cooper, c Langley, b Mack ...	65	H. J. Ford, b Mack ...	4
E. A. Parke, st Langley, b Mack ...	45	C. H. Dorman, c Turner, b Duke ...	24
W. J. Ford, run out ...	6	W 12, b 32, l b 12 ...	56
C. Hulton, not out ...	127		
G. R. Burge, run out ...	70		
		Total ...	633

It is almost needless to say that Devonshire Park won very easily.

## MUSIC.

## THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The one hundred and fifty-sixth meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester was inaugurated on Tuesday morning by a special service in Hereford Cathedral. The service-music included a "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" in E flat, composed by Sir Herbert Oakley, and Wesley's fine anthem "O Lord, Thou art my God." These were rendered by the associated choirs; Mr. Lloyd, of Gloucester, having presided at the organ. The sermon special to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Canon Sidney Lidderdale Smith.

Soon after one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the Festival performances began with "Elijah"; a work that has on many occasions been chosen for a similar purpose. We gave last week a summary of the arrangements and engagements for the Hereford music-meeting, and may now, therefore, confine ourselves to a record of those performances which come within the scope of this week's publication. A special feature in the rendering of "Elijah" was the co-operation of Madame Albani, this having been her first public appearance for several months. To the eminent artist just named was assigned the principal soprano solo music of the second part of the oratorio, including the air "Hear ye Israel"—and the leading part in the trio, "Lift thine eyes;" in association with Miss Anna Williams and Madame Patey. The important air just named was given with exquisite purity of voice and intonation, and with that refined taste and artistic feeling which are also well-known attributes of the excellent prima donna. The other principal solo music of the oratorio was efficiently rendered by Miss A. Williams, Mesdames Patey and Enriquez, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. The chorus-singing was very good throughout—both in quality of tone and execution. Mr. Langdon Colborne conducted, and Mr. Done presided at the organ.

The first of the miscellaneous concerts took place in the Shirehall on Tuesday evening, and included effective orchestral performances of Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz" and Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony—the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto having been executed by Mr. H. C. Cooper, who was applauded at the close of his performance. A varied selection of vocal music was contributed by most of the principal singers and the Bradford Choral Society. Mr. Langdon Colborne conducted, with the exception of the violin solo, the orchestral accompaniments of which were directed by Mr. H. Weist Hill.

We must defer until next week specific notice of the remaining performances. These consisted of Purcell's "Te Deum" in D, portions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," Handel's overture to "Esther," Spohr's setting of the 84th Psalm, Mozart's chorus "Pignus Futuræ," and Handel's Coronation anthem ("Zadok, the Priest"), on Wednesday morning; Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm and his Hymn "Hear my Prayer," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in the evening (also in the cathedral); a selection from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," and Haydn's "Imperial Mass" on Thursday morning; the second miscellaneous concert in the evening (in the Shirehall); and the usual festival climax on Friday (yesterday) morning—Handel's "Messiah"—the chamber concert given in the Shirehall in the evening, being a supplemental performance in lieu of the ball with which the festival proceedings formerly concluded.

The official returns of the recent Birmingham Festival are not yet definitively closed. According to the latest report, the gross receipts are £11,704—a large falling off from the results of many preceding festivals.

Last year an organisation was formed, with the Prince of Wales at its head, for the establishment of a representative musical institution, "embracing in one body the most eminent practical musicians and the most influential patrons of music." It is now officially announced that the executive committee, presided over by Prince Christian, has been engaged during the year in negotiating a union between the Royal Academy of Music and the National Training School for Music, the terms being a charter of amalgamation conditional upon an annual income of at least £3000, with other advantages, being secured through the agency of the executive committee, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the new institution. The Training School, through the Duke of Edinburgh, has accepted these terms; but, owing to the illness of Lord Dudley, President of the Royal Academy, the directors of that body have not yet had an opportunity of coming to a decision on the subject.

The Dutch papers state that Mr. Hullah, having finished his tour of inspection through Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, has pronounced the latter country to be in possession of the best method for teaching singing.

The shipments of wheat from America during the past week amounted to 510,000 quarters, of which 260,000 quarters were for the United Kingdom and 250,000 for the Continent. Of maize the shipments were 158,000 quarters, nearly all for the United Kingdom.

## THEATRES.

The Globe was reopened on Saturday with Planquette's melodramatic comic opera, "Les Cloches de Corneville." This wonderful work retains its attractions, notwithstanding five hundred representations, and was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic audience. New scenery and decorations have been provided, and some changes have taken place in the distribution of characters. Miss Laura Clement, as Germaine, not only acts with grace but sings with expression. Miss Clara Thompson, as Serpolette, is good; and Mr. Wilford Morgan, as the Marquis de Corneville, sings with effect. Jean Grenicheux was nicely represented by Mr. Frederic Darrell, a tenor of remarkable merit. The old miser fell to the lot of Mr. Shiel Barry. This actor also flourishes in the introductory piece, no less than Samuel Lover's farce, "The Happy Man," which is now illustrated with new music by Mr. E. Solomon. Mr. Barry's impersonation of Paddy Murphy is acceptable, notwithstanding our recollections of poor Tyrone Power.

On Monday we were invited to the Olympic to witness the introduction there of "H.M.S. Pinafore," in consequence of the Imperial Theatre being required for Miss Litton's dramatic season. The representation was in every respect satisfactory. Mr. J. G. Taylor's acting in Sir Joseph Porter was, above all, characteristically amusing; nevertheless, Miss Kate Sullivan and others did good service. The ballet of "The Fairies' Fancy Ball," recently performed at the Aquarium, was given as the after-piece, and introduced to the audience Mlle. Cavallazzi, and Her Majesty's Opera ballet troupe; the performance was liberally appreciated.

Mr. Augustus Harris has taken Drury Lane Theatre for a term of five years, and will open at Christmas with a grand pantomime, produced under his own direction.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The Earl of Carnarvon has, in consideration of the prevailing depression in agriculture, returned to the tenants of his Somersetshire and Hampshire estates 10 per cent on the amount of their rentals; and, for the same reason, Lord Ducie has intimated to his tenants on the Garsden estate, Chipping Norton, that he will at the next (the Christmas) audit return 25 per cent on the farm rentals for the half year then due, and that at the subsequent audit (Midsummer, 1880) 12 per cent will be similarly remitted. In addition to the above, Lord Ducie has returned 10 per cent on the last three half-year's rents, and in the majority of tenancies has made permanent reductions in the rentals to an appreciable amount.

Lord Kilmorey has issued a circular to his tenants in Cheshire and Shropshire announcing that the letting of his farms will be thrown into the market to see what they will fetch, as the only means of ascertaining if their letting value has been affected by the difficulties pressing upon the agricultural interest. He trusts that the greater part of the old tenancies will be renewed, but where that is not the case care will be taken that reasonable compensation is given for unexhausted improvements. Since the issue of the circular notices to quit have been served, and it is stated that none of the tenants have applied for a renewal of their tenancies.

The annual exhibition of the Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society opened on the 4th inst. at Manchester, in the show-yard adjoining Belle Vue Gardens. The weather was very fine, and the show unusually large. The total sum offered in prizes was almost £3250. The number of entries was 1387 of live stock, including poultry and dogs, and farm produce, and there were also 2750 implements on view. At the dinner, which was presided over by the Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., said he believed that, with hard work, perseverance, and greater skill in farming, English agriculturists would still be able to compete with the farmers of the virgin soil of the great countries of the West.

The annual show of stock and horticultural production of the Chipping Norton, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and Stow-on-the-Wold Agricultural and Horticultural Societies was held on the 5th inst. at Chipping Norton, and in the evening a large number of members dined at the White Hart. The President, Mr. E. W. Harcourt, M.P., was in the chair, and the Earl of Redesdale and Mr. Cartwright, M.P., were present.

The Marquis of Hartington presided at the luncheon of the Radnorshire Agricultural Society, held on the 5th inst. at Pen-y-bont. Referring to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, he said that farmers must not anticipate that the result of its labours could be the placing of any imposition on the food of the people; any changes that might be made would have to be made in the relations between landlords and tenants, and not in the relations between the agricultural interest and the general community. Some remarks which he had made in the House of Commons had been misunderstood by Lord Beaconsfield, who seemed to suppose that he had advocated an alteration in the land laws for the purpose of encouraging the growth of a peasant proprietary. There were many persons, on all sides of politics, who thought that a considerable number of small proprietors would be a great advantage, but, with the imperfect consideration which he had been able to give to the subject, he had never laid down the doctrine that the existing tenure of land in this country should be altered, or that anything should be done to encourage any other tenure. All that he wanted even inquired into was, whether there was an unnatural condition of things existing in this country tending to aggregate vast properties in the hands of a few persons, who, perhaps, had not capital enough to manage them.

In the course of a lecture on agricultural science, which Mr. Buckmaster recently delivered in the village of Broadclyst, near Exeter, he stated that the Government were willing, through the Science and Art Department, to provide a teacher in any village where a class of twenty scholars could be formed, to instruct in the nature of soils and manures, and of the principles involved in the growth of animals and vegetables.

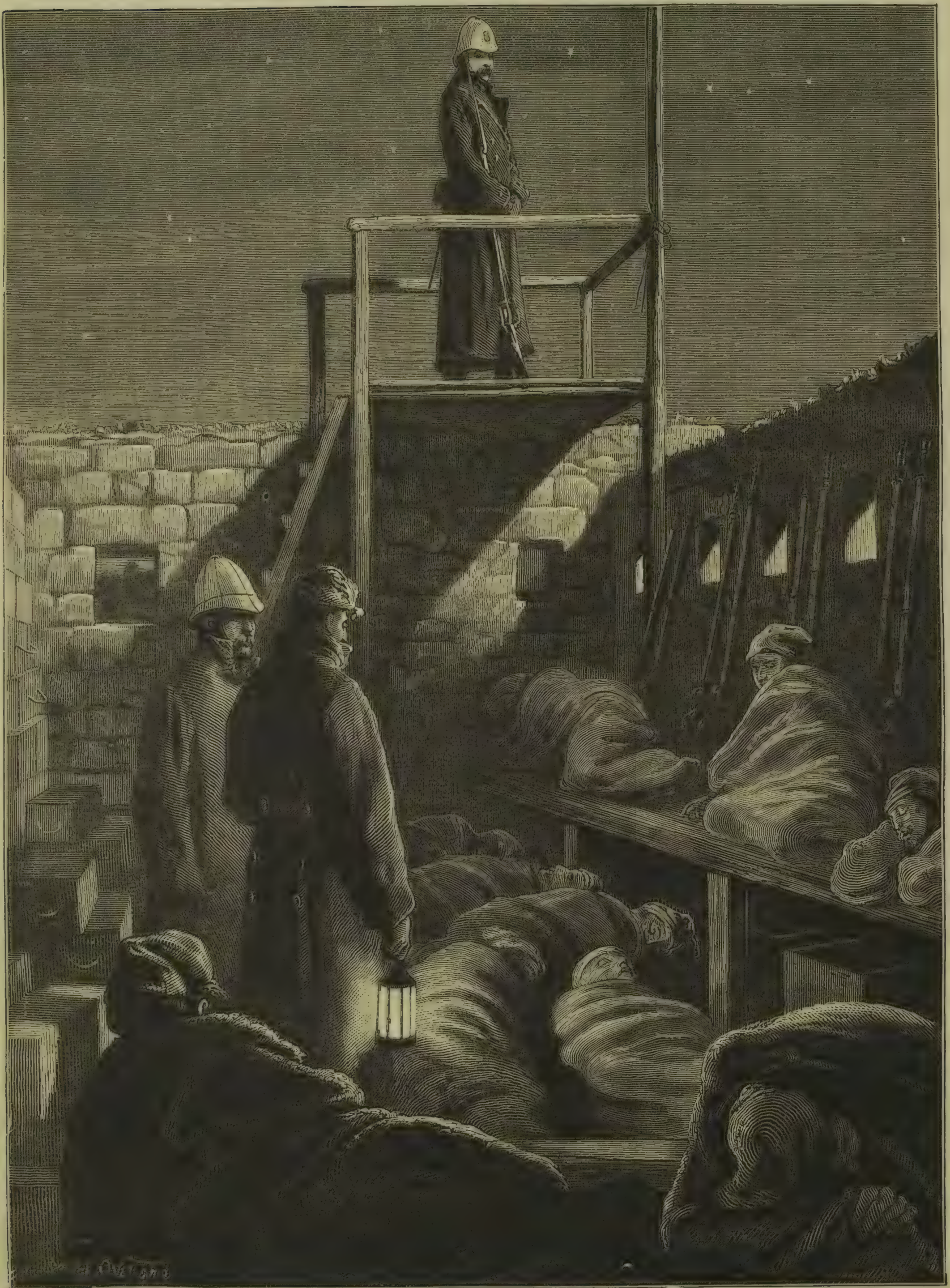
The Summer Lean Stock Show of the Guildford Agricultural Association took place on Tuesday. Lord Onslow presided at the dinner. His Lordship, in speaking of the prospects of agriculture, said the hope of the British farmer lay in the direction of cheapening produce, and that in that respect the Legislature could assist them but little.

The annual exhibition of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society took place on Tuesday at Atherstone, and was highly successful. It was followed in the afternoon by a dinner in a spacious marquee erected on the ground. About 600 persons sat down, and Mr. W. S. Dugdale presided. The principal speakers were Lord Norton, Lord Leigh, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. B. Davenport, M.P., the Earl of Yarmouth, M.P., and Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P. The main topic was the depression of agriculture, and the notion of co-operation between landlord and tenant was encouraged.

The large number of 13,581 passengers left the Mersey for foreign ports in August. This number is 3804 more than in the corresponding month last year, and 2990 in excess of the number of emigrants in the month of July this year.



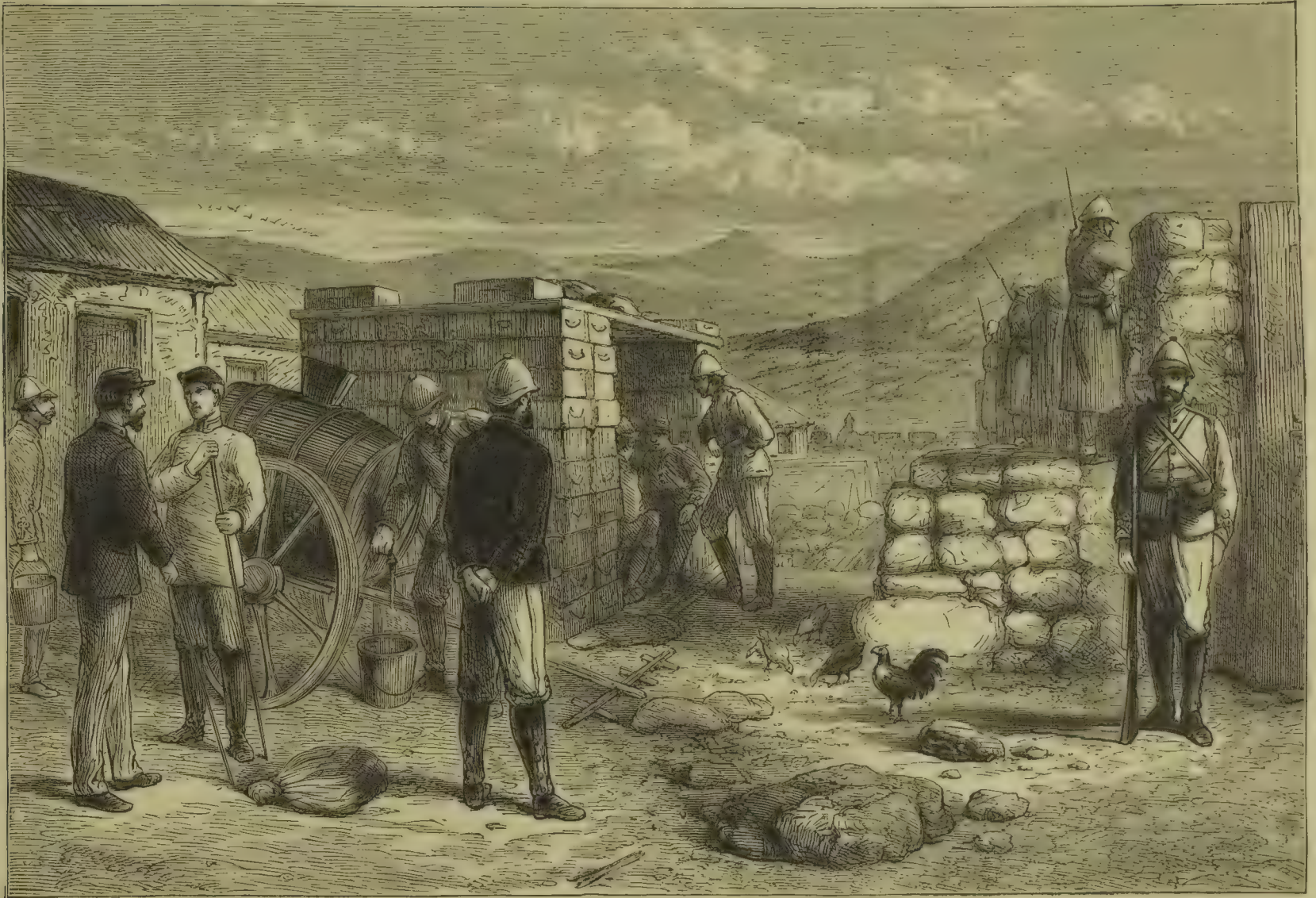
ZULU WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



"ALL 'S WELL!"—SKETCH IN BROMHEAD'S POST, NEW FORT, RORKE'S DRIFT.



ZULU WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SCENE IN THE NEW FORT MELVILL, RORKE'S DRIFT.



INTERIOR OF OLD RORKE'S DRIFT POST.



## NEW BOOKS.

A map, an "index to local names," and a "general index" are luxuries which call for grateful acknowledgment, even before the pleasure derivable from *The Home of the Eddas*, by Charles G. Wainford Lock (Sampson Low and Co.), is recorded for the information of whomsoever it may seem to concern. As regards the map, it is no common map; that may at once be stated. Small it may be, but 'twill serve; it was "compiled especially for the Royal Geographical Society," and "for its size it is very accurate, except in the matter of spelling the local names," a matter about which it is a question whether one reader out of a thousand will care as many as two straws. If it should be asked who the Eddas were, and where they lived, and what they did, and whether there were many of them, and what may be the meaning of the word, the answer should be, it appears, that the word means, or did mean before it became obsolete in that sense, great-grandmothers, that there are two of them, that they are literary works, that the elder of the pair "is occupied chiefly with Skald-ship-figures and forms the *Ars Poetica* of the old Norse tongue," and that the younger "contains the heathen mythology of Scandinavia." And so by degrees "the home of the Eddas" is made out to be Iceland, and the words are used for the title of an extremely entertaining and useful book concerning Icelandic people, places, and things. That the book is not new, and that it belongs to the ordinary class of works written by tourists, is the conclusion which will at once be drawn—but wrongly; for the author can boast of advantages and experiences of a peculiar kind. Not many visitors have seen and described Iceland as it appears in winter; but our author, "having resided there for full twelve months, making many excursions and twice crossing the island during the thaws of early spring," had special opportunities of observing special aspects. Moreover, his "training was of the kind generally denied to passing tourists." He was compelled by circumstances, which will unfold themselves during the course of his narrative, to obtain some considerable knowledge of the language, colloquial as well as literary, and to see a great deal of the inner life of the inhabitants, having his wits sharpened by the necessity of gaining his daily bread for a while in a manner unusual among tourists. It is a pity that he has shown so little method in the arrangement of his materials, and that he has displayed a tendency towards a somewhat strained facetiousness; but, for all this, he has produced a work which is something better than merely interesting and amusing. Drunkenness and clerical scandals figure with unpleasant frequency and conspicuousness in his pages; but so, unfortunately, they appear to do in the life of the Icelanders. The book is divided into twelve chapters, of which the twelfth, devoted to a personal quarrel with a certain "reviewer," might have been omitted without much detriment; the eleventh, containing an account contributed by Dr. C. Le Neve Foster of a journey across the Sprengisandr or Buring-sand, derives importance from the reputation attributed to the gentleman who is held titularly responsible for the account; and the ninth, with its history of a "six months' winter," is for many reasons the most interesting. The reason of the author's trip to Iceland is traceable to the formation of an "expedition to explore the brimstone diggings situated in Parliament County, Iceland;" which expedition "set sail from Granton on July 6, 1875, in a Scotch steamer;" and in that "region of thick-ribbed ice" he spent the winter of 1876-7, "at Akureyri and Húsavik and at various points between them." His experience led him to make six principal deductions: the first, that the most noticeable point as regards the winter is its length, varying from six to as many as ten months in duration, though, of course, he must have been dependent upon hearsay for a part of his deductions; the second, that the winter is "exceedingly variable, frost and thaw, snow and rain, wind and calm, alternate with each other in a remarkable degree;" the third, that "the frost, as a rule, is not excessive, nor does it endure for many days at a time, but the cold is considerable on account of the wind;" the fourth, that "the snowfall, except in extraordinary years, is singularly little, seldom more than six inches fall at a time, and that usually melts away before the next fall comes;" the fifth, that "the wind is far more formidable to vegetable life than either frost or snow, and forms the greatest impediment to travel;" the sixth, that "no value can attach to any observations which are not conducted regularly and systematically in the same place, and conducted by precisely similar observations taken under identical conditions, so far as possible, at many other spots," giving an example of contradictory evidence to support his conclusion, which, however, of itself would command assent. The most useful and practical part of the book is to be found in the second of two appendices, under the significant heading of "What the tourist wants to know." Here will be found information concerning "the means by which the island may be reached;" concerning the "fares by the steamers;" concerning "maps and charts;" concerning the choice of time for a visit; concerning guides, horses, and horse-gear—such as saddles, bridles, shoes, hobbles, &c.; concerning "boxes and lodges;" concerning "tents and canteen;" concerning "beds and bedding;" concerning "clothing;" concerning "meats and drinks;" concerning "toilette and other vanities;" concerning "inns and guesting;" concerning "coin;" concerning "presents;" concerning shooting, fishing, ornithology, exploration, mail routes, and other routes, with lists and sketched-out programmes, laboriously compiled to the minutest detail. Such a work, if only it be trustworthy, of which it were gratuitous to harbour a doubt, can surely need no further recommendation.

A new volume of *Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel* (E. Stanford, Charing-cross, publisher) has recently been issued. It is devoted to *Australasia*, and is quite equal in value to the volumes on "Africa," and "Central America, the West Indies, and South America," which have been noticed with due commendation. This treatise on *Australasia*, indeed, has a higher degree of originality than either of its two predecessors. The editor or compiler, Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, tells us in his preface that it consists almost wholly of new matter. He has, instead of accepting Hellwald's work, "*Die Erde und ihre Völker*," for the basis of the descriptive account, rejected the greater part, and rewritten all concerning the Malay Archipelago, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. Mr. Wallace, as a traveller and naturalist, had by his personal labours done much to render us acquainted with the islands lying south-east of Asia, from which Australasian and Polynesian forms of life were probably derived. He is thereby well qualified to perform this literary task, with a scientific breadth of view that no previous writer had attained. The geographical distribution of types of animal structure is a subject of which he has gained the mastery in a degree above most of his contemporaries. It presents some questions of peculiar interest arising from a comparative survey of the fauna of the Southern hemisphere, between the Indian and the Pacific Ocean. This volume, however, is chiefly occupied with details of geography; but the accompanying chapters of natural history, geology, and botany have more than ordinary merit. The history of

the European discovery of those regions, the Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch colonisation of the Asiatic islands, the British colonisation of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and their respective provincial governments, is sufficiently related. An ethnological appendix, by Mr. A. H. Keane, traces the affinities of race among the different populations—Australian, Papuan, and Negro, three dark types; Malay, Maori, and Micronesian, varieties of the brown stock; with a table of the nations and languages. The volume is furnished with excellent maps, including a physical and a geological map of Australasia, and one showing the depths of the ocean, besides fifteen maps of particular regions or countries. It is adorned, moreover, with a large number of woodcuts of scenery and costumes.

The troublesome and costly warfare not yet terminated on the north-eastern frontier of the British dominions in South Africa has occupied a vast share of public attention during the past six months. It is four months since the publication, by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, of a book which still holds its place as the only volume, except a small compilation by Mr. J. A. Farrer, presenting an historical account of the causes of this unfortunate war. *The Zulus and the British Frontiers*, by Captain T. J. Lucas, formerly of the Cape Mounted Rifles, contains much information that we believe has not yet been presented to the general reader in any other form, either by newspaper correspondents, writers in the magazines and reviews, authors of pamphlets, or lecturers and debaters upon this exciting topic of the day. For, besides giving a concise description of the geography of South-east Africa, and of the past and present condition of all the Kaffir races and nations, with the rise of the Zulu monarchy and the wars of Chaka and Dingaan, of which we have read elsewhere, Captain Lucas is enabled to throw much light upon the military and political conditions of the problem now before us. His personal experiences of frontier, garrison, and campaign duty in South Africa will appear the more instructive, if we consider the need that must henceforth be felt of a permanent provision for the defence of the eastward provinces, and for the security of British rule or ascendancy on the side of the Zulus, and of other nations or tribes which are far from being civilised. Captain Lucas, in a previous volume, "*Camp Life and Sport in South Africa*," related the lighter incidents of personal adventure and observation with agreeable liveliness and pleasantness of manner. He has upon this occasion sought rather to give a direction of practical utility to his account of the organisation of the frontier defence service in his time; the Cape Mounted Rifles, the different Mounted Volunteer and Burgher Corps, the Fingo auxiliary force, and the line of forts on the line of the Kei; with some remarks upon the native tactics and methods of fighting, exemplified by stirring passages of narrative, and contrasting the Zulu army with the Kaffirs of the old Colony. The state of Zululand under the reign of King Panda, with the laws, customs, habits, and characteristics of the Zulu people, occupies the next chapter; but of these matters a sufficient account was given in Mr. J. A. Farrer's little book, which we have already mentioned. A more important and original portion of the work here under notice is the historical sketch of Natal and its large Zulu population under British rule since 1848, and of the system of native administration carried on by Sir Theophilus Shepstone; with the disturbances of 1873, the affair of Langalibalele, his trial and his defence by Bishop Colenso, the severities then practised against some of the native tribes, and Sir Garnet Wolseley's brief rule in Natal in 1875, the salutary effects of which are clearly set forth. We are not aware of a connected and complete narrative of these transactions to be found anywhere but in Captain Lucas's book. The same remark is to a considerable extent true of his account of the Coronation of Cetewayo—or Ketchwhy, as he prefers to spell the name—by the hands of Sir T. Shepstone, in 1873, which has been frequently referred to in Parliamentary debates. The precise circumstances of that singular procedure, and the normal ceremonies and declarations which attended it, have been regarded as bearing somewhat upon the alleged justification of the present war. Yet no writer upon the subject, except in this volume, has thought it worth while, apparently, to test the correctness of prevailing impressions by reference to the facts officially put on record at that time. With regard likewise to the annexation of the Transvaal, the Dutch war with Secocoeni, and the disputed boundary question between the Boers and Cetewayo, immediately preceding the act of Sir Bartle Frere in declaring war, this book is a forcible exposition of views which have been reluctantly admitted to contain too much truth, and which are by no means creditable to British Colonial Government. Captain Lucas also furnishes a sketch of the last Kaffir war against the Galekas and Gaikas on the Trans-Kei border, and some military or tactical criticisms upon the disastrous affair of Isandhlwana. His book was published before the present war had reached its later stages.

There still remain, it is said, in the forest and mountain regions of South America, some wondrous aspects of nature which have not yet become the commonplace themes of ordinary travellers' talk. Mr. J. W. Boddam-Whetham, whose volumes entitled "*Pearls of the Pacific*," and "*Across Central America*," proved acceptable reading, has now given us an account of Koraima, that marvellous rampart of white and red sandstone, with perpendicular walls 2000 feet high, crowned with a primeval forest of trees, so long regarded as inaccessible. It is situated in the interior of British Guiana, or at the confines of that province with Venezuelan and North Brazilian territory, some 300 miles inland. Mr. C. Barrington Brown, late Government Surveyor of British Guiana, who visited Koraima about ten years ago, describes it in his *Canoe and Camp Life* (published by E. Stanford), as well as the Kaieteur Falls and many other remarkable features of that diversified country. He thought it impossible, except by the aid of a balloon, to reach the summit of that extraordinary natural fortress. Mr. Boddam-Whetham's experience is such as to confirm this opinion; but he wished to make the attempt, so he went out to Demerara at the beginning of last year, and joined a colonial government expedition with that enterprising object. His new book, *Koraima and British Guiana* (Hurst and Blackett) contains not only the interesting narrative of the two-months' excursion there, but many particulars of travelling and sojourning on what old English adventurers used to call "The Spanish Main," including the towns of La Guaira and Caracas, besides the British island of Trinidad and one or two more places in the West Indies, and with Bermuda on the outward voyage. He has a fresh and lively style of delineation, and the faculty of distant observation, which enable him to present these subjects in an entertaining manner.

Our Australian colonies now form a social and political world of their own, which has already grown to such importance that its history and biography deserve to be set forth in print. We are not surprised to meet with an *Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time*, the London publishers of which are Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill (at Sydney, Mr. George Robertson, Pitt-street). This convenient work of reference is compiled by Mr. J. M. Heaton, of Sydney, and will bear comparison with similar works for English con-

temporary service. The notices of "Men of the Time," or recent public characters, extend to nearly 224 pages, with about three names disposed of upon each page, including not only the men actually settled in Australia, but those who, like Mr. Lowe and Mr. Childers, the late Rev. Dr. Binney, or the late William Howitt, were for a time resident there. Tasmania and New Zealand are included in the scope of this account, and likewise of the "Dictionary of Dates," which is on the plan of Haydn's, combining with it the same kind of information that is furnished by the "Companion to the British Almanac." We should consider the volume indispensable for any careful study of colonial affairs. But we notice some important omissions—more especially of New Zealand public men—the names of Wakefield and Fox being omitted.

## THE ZULU WAR.

Three further Illustrations of this subject, from sketches by our Special Artist, have been engraved for the present number of our Journal. One of them is an interior view of the old post at Rorke's Drift, which was hastily converted into a fort by Major Chard, R.E., V.C., and Major Gonville Bromhead, V.C., of the 24th Regiment, then simply Lieutenants, on the night of Jan. 22, and which they held, with scarcely a hundred men under their command, during twelve hours and through that terrible night, against not less than three thousand Zulus, emboldened to the attack by their recent destruction of the British force at Isandhlwana. The new fort on the same site, which has been constructed by the Royal Engineers and other troops forming its garrison, contains a particular quarter named "Bromhead's Post," to commemorate the place where that brave officer took his stand on Jan. 22, while engaged in directing the little garrison to repel the frequent assaults of that overwhelming multitude of foes. Not far distant from the ford over the Buffalo river, which is called Rorke's Drift, another fort has been erected, which bears the name of Lieutenant Teignmouth Melville, the young officer who carried off the regimental colours of the 24th from Isandhlwana, and who was intercepted and slain by the enemy near this place.

The troops at Aldershot marched out on Tuesday to Sandhurst, where they went through a sham fight.

The Badenoch and Rothiemurchus Highland games took place at Kingussie on the 5th inst., and were highly successful.

Dr. Grimshaw has been appointed to the office of Registrar-General of Ireland, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Burke.

The ship *Strathleven*, 1588 tons, Captain Pearson, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 4th inst., with 575 emigrants.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, who has been on a two-months' leave of absence, has returned to Madrid to resume his diplomatic duties as British Minister at the Spanish Court.

There was a field-day on Woolwich-common on Monday, the Royal Horse Artillery, in command of Colonel Andrews, and the field batteries, in command of Colonel Fitz-Hugh, taking part in the review.

Mr. Edward Baines, the veteran journalist of Leeds, celebrated his golden wedding on Tuesday, and was presented with a congratulatory address from 200 of the employees of the *Leeds Mercury*.

The life-boat John Stuart, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, stationed at St. Dogmael's, was launched on Tuesday to the assistance of the schooner *Ellen Beaumaris*, in Cardigan Bay, and brought the vessel's crew safely ashore.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday it was resolved, on the motion of Treasurer Harrison, to invite the Social Science Congress to hold their meeting next year in Edinburgh.

As a result of the magisterial inquiry into the charges against the directors and manager of the West of England Bank, of which the case for the prosecution closed last Saturday, Mr. Selwyn Payne, one of the defendants, was dismissed. The defence of the other accused was begun on Wednesday.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, which has been closed for cleaning since July 21, will be re-opened for Divine Service on and after the 21st inst. The Albert Memorial Chapel is open to the public on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The State apartments will continue to be shown until the return of the Court from Scotland on the usual days—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The Home Secretary has remitted the penalties recovered in the action of "*Girdlestone v. the Brighton Aquarium Company*," stating that the changes introduced by the Aquarium Company in the opening of that establishment on Sundays are such as to render it unobjectionable on the score of public morality, whilst it is a source of innocent and instructive amusement.

The granite for the New Eddystone Lighthouse, of which we gave an illustration two or three weeks since, is supplied by Messrs. Shearer, Smith, and Co., proprietors of the Dalbeattie quarries, and not from quarries at Oreston, near Plymouth. At Oreston there are no quarries, but merely a yard for the reception of the granite already dressed and ready for the building. The whole of the granite is got from the quarries of that firm at De Lank and Dalbeattie, and is dressed and fitted in their yard at Wadebridge.

The Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, in his annual report, makes special reference to the law regulating the admission of children above ten years of age to reformatories, which requires that they be previously sent to serve ten days' imprisonment. He suggests that the age should be raised to twelve years, offenders below that age to be sent to industrial schools. The advantages of this would be twofold—the lessened cost of maintenance, and the moral benefit to the youth from not being too early associated with older and more hardened offenders.

Twelve sets of heliographs have been sent out from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich to Sir Garnet Wolseley, the successful signalling between the Lower Tugela and Ekowe having given an enormous impetus to army signalling. Heliographic messages have been exchanged between Shooter's Hill and the Essex Hills, a distance of fifty miles. A few nights ago a "heliogram" was transmitted from the Crystal Palace to Woolwich Common by moonlight. This mode of signalling has also been successfully accomplished at night by throwing light from strong reflecting lamps on to the disc.

The Countess of Noailles on Tuesday was sailing in her canoe from Holywell to Eastbourne, when she was capsized. She was, however, rescued by the occupants of a larger boat that was in attendance upon her.—A gallant rescue was effected by four daughters of Mr. Pridaux Brune, of Pridaux Place, Ladstow, formerly High Sheriff of Cornwall. A boat containing three sailors and a boy was caught by a squall, sailing in Ladstow Harbour, and sunk. The Misses Brune immediately rowed to the spot, and saved one of the men and the lad, but the two others, Thomas Gerraty and Henry Scammell, were drowned.



## THE EDISON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Mr. Edison discovered in 1872 that a strip of paper, moistened by a chemical solution which could be decomposed by an electric current, became smoother when such a current was passed through it, regaining its roughness when the current was withdrawn. If the paper, connected with one pole of an electric battery and pressed down by a strip of platinum connected with the other pole, were drawn uniformly over a metal base it would slip when a current was transmitted. Thus able to communicate motion to a distance without an electro-magnet, Mr. Edison has applied the principle to the telephone, substituting a cylinder of chalk for the strip of paper.

A successful trial of the instrument was made in London last Saturday before several scientific gentlemen, a central station in Lombard-street being connected with ten others in the City. At this central station any two of the others can be connected together by the shifting of a pin, numbers on a switch-board indicating to the operator at the centre the station at which is the person who wishes to communicate with another. Words spoken in a loud tone can be heard throughout the room where the receiver is situated, but a whisper can be heard only by the person at the instrument.

The apparatus itself is described by the *Times* to consist of the cylinder of chalk which is mounted upon a spindle capable of being rotated by a small cranked handle. Attached to the centre of a disc of mica is a brass strip faced with platinum, which projects over the cylinder, and is made to press upon it by means of a spring. The wires are so attached that the electric current is made to pass from the brass strip to and through the chalk cylinder at the point of contact, which is, of course, the point of friction. Upon turning the handle, so as to rotate the cylinder outwards from the face of the disc, the friction between the cylinder and the strip will draw the centre of the disc inwards, giving it a curved face. If an impulse of electricity be passed over the wire, the friction between the strip and the cylinder will be destroyed, and the disc will regain its normal position of the true plane. If a variable or undulatory current of electricity be transmitted through the instrument, the diaphragm will be kept in continual motion by the constantly varying friction existing between the chalk and the platinum dragging the diaphragm in opposition to its own constant elastic tension. This simple mechanical arrangement is wonderfully sensitive to the smallest as well as to the most rapid and complicated variations in electrical intensity taking place in the transmitted current.

## EISTEDDFOD AT CARDIFF.

The first National Eisteddfod held in Cardiff since 1834 was opened on the 3rd inst., in a large marquee, capable of seating 6000 persons, erected in Cathays Park, which had been kindly lent by the Marquis of Bute. As had been anticipated, the opening of the Eisteddfod was most successful. The railway companies made special arrangements for the accommodation of visitors, and the number of excursionists from all parts of Wales was very large. The Gorsedd was opened at nine o'clock. About half-past eight o'clock a procession of bards walked to the park, preceded by a brass band. They proceeded to a cluster of fine trees, nearly in the centre of the park, where the Gorsedd was opened in the usual manner, and according to ancient rites and customs. Shortly before eleven o'clock another procession escorted the chairman of the day, Mr. W. J. Stradling Carne. By this time the large pavilion was nearly filled. A band of eight harps and a flourish of trumpets saluted the chairman on his taking his seat on the platform, and the band then played "The March of the Men of Harlech." The chairman, Mr. J. W. Stradling Carne, delivered an address at the opening of the proceedings, in which he reviewed, first the antiquity of Eisteddfodan, the great means they had of cultivating among the Welsh a love for music, and the result had been that love for music still remained among the Welsh. There were many men whose names were illustrious who had first become known through the medium of those Eisteddfodan. They had also been the means of introducing a cultivation of literature, and this had extended to other subjects; so that the Eisteddfodan of the present day embraced many other things than the cultivation of music, for which it was originally intended, but all the modern subjects were those tending to the moral and intellectual improvement of the Welsh people. The chairman's prize, £20, was awarded to the Rev. Gurnos Jones, of Rhondda Valley, for the best ode on "Instinct," and he was during the day installed in the chair with all the ancient rites of the bards of the Isle of Britain. A prize of £10 10s., given by Mr. L. Jones and friends, for the best epic poem to Sir Nicholas Kemys, the captor and defender of Chepstow Castle, was divided between D. W. Jones, Hirwain, and Rees D. Morgan, Llanelly. Prize £5 5s. was awarded to the Rev. David Edmond, of Aberdare, for the best essay on the importance and advantages of friendly societies to the community, and the principles upon which they should be established to secure their permanent usefulness. The Llans-trisant fife and drum band carried off the prize of £5, for the best rendering of three Welsh airs. Eight choirs competed for the prize of £5, given by Mr. W. E. R. Evans, Cardiff, for the best singing of Dr. Parry's new serenade, dedicated to Lord Aberdare. In the evening the Cardiff Choral Society, assisted by Madame Edith Wynne, Miss S. A. Williams, Miss

Gertrude Lewis, Eos Morlais, Mr. Lucas Williams, with a full band, gave Haydn's "Creation." The marquee was crowded, and the performance, on the whole, most successful.

On the second day Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., presided, and gave an address on the refining influence of literature, poetry, and music upon people of all times. He said that he regarded the Eisteddfod as well calculated to prolong the existence of and regard for the language, poetry, and music of the Welsh nation, but he would, however, recommend in addition the study of the English language. The Dean of Llandaff (Dr. Vaughan) also spoke in support of Eisteddfodan. The chief competition was for a prize of £100 for the best rendering by choirs not exceeding 300 voices of the chorus "The people shall hear and be afraid" ("Israel in Egypt"). Three choirs competed—the Aberdare Choral Union, the Llansamlet and Skewen choir, and the Taibach choir. The prize was awarded to the Taibach choir. There were about 8000 persons present.

## A REMARKABLE CLOCK.

There is now on exhibition in Detroit, Michigan, a clock (the work of Mr. Felix Meier, a mechanic) which is said to eclipse the famous clock at Strasburg in complexity and interest. It stands 18 ft. in height, and is inclosed in a black walnut frame, elaborately carved and ornamented. The crowning figure is that of "Liberty," on a canopy over the head of Washington, who is seated on a marble dome. The canopy is supported by columns on each side. On niches below, at the four corners of the clock, are four human figures representing "Infancy," "Youth," "Manhood," and "Age," each has a bell in one hand and a hammer in the other. The niches are supported by angels with flaming torches, and over the centre is the figure of Father Time. At the quarter-hour the figure of the infant strikes its tiny bell; at the half-hour the figure of the youth strikes his bell of louder tone; at the third quarter, the man strikes his bell; and at the full hour the gray beard. Then the figure of Time steps out and tolls the hour, as two small figures throw open doors in the columns on either side of Washington, and a procession of the Presidents of the United States follows. As the procession moves, Washington rises and salutes each figure as it passes, and it in turn salutes him. They move through the door on the other side, and it is then closed behind them. The procession moves to the accompaniment of varied music played by the clock itself. The mechanism also gives the correct movement of the planets round the sun, comprising Mercury, which makes the revolution once in 88 days; Venus, in 224 days; Mars, in 686 days; Vesta, in 1327 days; Juno, in 1593 days; Ceres, in 1681 days; Jupiter, in 4332 days; Saturn, in 29 years; Uranus, in 84 years. As these movements are altogether too slow to be popularly enjoyed, the inventor has added a device by which he can hasten the machinery to show its working to the public. There are dials which show the hour, minute, and second in Detroit, Washington, New York, San Francisco, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Cairo, Peking, and Melbourne. The clock also shows the day of the week and month in Detroit, the month and season of the year, the changes of the moon, &c. It is said, that Mr. Meier has worked on his clock nearly ten years, and for the last four years devoted his whole time to it.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Religious and Social Question. By Isaac Pereire. Translated by Miss Twemlow. Elliot Stock.  
Poems of Wordsworth. Chosen and Edited by Matthew Arnold. Macmillan and Co.  
Poems and Sonnets. By Harriett Stockall. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.  
Farming for Pleasure and Profit. Second Edition. Poultry-Keeping. By Arthur Roland. Edited by William H. Ablett. Chapman and Hall.  
Tales of Old Thule. Collected and Illustrated by J. Moir Smith. Chatto and Windus.  
Cross y Breila; or, The Exercises of Many Regular Weeks. By R. W. Essington, M.A., Vicar of Shenstone. Benrose and Sons.  
Chatterbox Album of Animals. W. W. Gardner.

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"Building News" says:—"These extensive pre-  
mises have a total frontage to Holland-street,  
Blackfriars, of about 320 ft. The heights from the  
semi-basement floor to the parapets vary from  
60 ft. to 72 ft., while the clock-tower stands about  
110 ft. above road level, the whole forming  
an imposing building, whether viewed from the  
River Thames or the bustling thoroughfare. The  
total area of the various floors, &c., amounts to  
nearly two acres, while the area of glass in the  
windows is about 11,000 ft.

## EPPS'S COCOA.—"Civil Service Gazette"

says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural  
laws which govern the operations of digestion  
and nutrition, and by a careful application of  
the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps  
has provided our breakfast-tables with a deli-  
cately-flavoured beverage, which may save us  
many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious  
use of such articles of diet that a constitution  
may be gradually built up until strong enough  
to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds  
of subtle maladies are floating around us ready  
to attack wherever there is a weak point. We  
may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-  
selves well fortified with pure blood and a  
properly-nourished frame."

## EPPS'S COCOA.—"All the Year Round"

says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate,  
let us stroll to Holland-street, Blackfriars, to  
Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied  
the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale,  
giving a just idea of the value of these articles,  
not as luxuries, but as actual food."

## EPPS'S COCOA.—"Land and Water"

says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I  
recently had an opportunity of seeing the many  
complicated and varied processes the cacao bean  
passes through ere it is sold for public use; and,  
being interested and highly pleased with what I  
saw during my visit to the manufactory, I  
thought a brief account of the cacao and the way  
it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for  
a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be  
of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

## EPPS'S COCOA.—"Court Journal"

says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own  
to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily  
diet cannot be too carefully and attentively  
studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries  
have within the last few years been instrumental  
in adding several most valuable additions to our  
comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Fore-  
most amongst these should be ranged cocoa, which  
although known here several centuries previously  
only came into general use within the last forty  
years. One of the first to popularise this now  
indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James  
Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such  
just repute for its excellent and nutritious charac-  
ter. Prepared originally on homoeopathic prin-  
ciples, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy  
of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily  
became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce  
over five millions of pounds of their cocoa a  
year, and their manufactory is the largest of its  
kind in this country."

## EPPS'S COCOA.—"Cassell's Household"

Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of  
the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and  
Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their  
works in Holland-street, Blackfriars, London."

## EPPS'S COCOA.—"John Bull"

says:—"In no branches of industry are recent scientific  
and chemical discoveries more generally applied  
than in those upon which our food supply is so  
largely dependent. The luxuries of the last gen-  
eration have in many cases become the daily neces-  
saries of the present. A forcible illustration of



THE YORKSHIRE FINE-ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.



FRONT ENTRANCE TO THE EXHIBITION.



PICTURE GALLERY OF THE EXHIBITION.



## YORKSHIRE FINE-ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition has now been open some months, and will remain open six weeks longer. To draw further attention to its attractions before the close, and to indicate the encouragement which its success presents to the formation of similar exhibitions in other parts of the country, we present views of the handsome façade of the building and of the picture-gallery. The Exhibition has for its object the establishment of a permanent Fine-Art Gallery for the county, and the history of the scheme is interesting. In 1866 a general exhibition of works of art and industry was held in a temporary building in York, and during the eighty-six days that it was open was visited by nearly 400,000 persons. The receipts from all sources were £13,000, and, after all expenses were paid, a net balance of £1866 remained. The success of this experiment encouraged the idea of a repetition, and the committee, who were continued in office, in their final report suggested that the surplus would be best employed in providing some permanent building devoted to the encouragement of art and industry. It was not, however, until 1874 that the subject was revived, and then the site of the present permanent building was leased for 999 years, at a cost of £4000. A loan fund of £14,000 was subsequently raised by the citizens, and the foundation-stone of the building was laid in April, 1878. It consists of two portions, and includes a great hall, 200 feet by 90 feet, and a large lecture-room. The floor of the great hall and a portion of the galleries are filled with a display of manufactured goods, embracing almost all departments of trade. The total cost incurred is £24,000. The principal feature of the Exhibition is the fine-art department, which, under the management of Mr. W. H. Hargrove, has been rendered exceptionally attractive. The number of works of art exhibited amounts to 1771; many of them are by celebrated artists, and good taste is displayed in the hanging. The collection includes the fine pictures and statuary rescued from the fire some months back at Duncombe Park. The public appreciation of the Exhibition is shown by the fact that the number of visitors already probably falls little short of that reached in the first exhibition.

Professor Huxley's long-expected "Introductory Primer" of the Sciences is in the press, and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. in the course of the autumn.

A lighthouse is about to be constructed at Anvil Point, off the Dorset coast, at Swanage. The contract for the work has been taken by Mr. Clarke, of Bournemouth. The dangers of the coast have often been pointed out, the life-boat crew stationed at Swanage having been frequently called out during gales. The work has been recommended by the National Life-Boat Institution.

An influential committee, of which Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, is president, has been formed with the object of erecting on Chiselhurst-common a memorial to the memory of the late Prince Imperial, the subscription to the fund being limited in amount to two guineas each person. The treasurer and hon. secretary to the movement is Mr. T. R. Watt, The Briars, Chiselhurst.

The Corporation of Barrow-in-Furness opened last week a new reservoir, constructed by them at Pennington, near Ulverston, of an area of twenty-five acres, and a holding capacity of 120,000,000 gallons. The reservoir is connected with the original waterworks at Poaka Beck by a tunnel; and the Corporation now own reservoir accommodation for a population of 80,000 people. The new works will not only supply Barrow, but Dalton, Ulverston, and other parts of Furness district. The cost of the new reservoir is £32,000.

A commission lately appointed by the Prussian Government to investigate the best class of inks to be employed for official purposes have just presented their report. They state that aniline inks are not suited for this purpose, because they can be easily washed away, especially by preparations of chlorine. Inks in the composition of which alizarin (Adrianople red) is employed can be obliterated less easily. But they are of opinion that the best of all is that made from gall nuts, and recommend that it shall be used for official purposes and for all documents the preservation of which is of importance.

In February last a French vessel named *L'Ange* was wrecked near the Porthcurnow terminus of the Eastern Telegraph Company, when four members of the staff, Messrs. J. E. Smythe, Horatio Pritchard, H. S. Perry, and W. Leigh, were instrumental in saving the lives of the crew. Their services having been represented to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution and to the French Government, the former has presented them with a vote of thanks and the French Government with gold medals, which have just been received through the Foreign Office. Mr. Ash, the superintendent at the Porthcurnow station, has been thanked for the care bestowed on the sailors.

Appended is a list of candidates who have been successful in obtaining in the Science and Art Department Royal Exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years and free admission to the course of instruction at the following institutions:—1. The Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London.—Joseph P. Walton, 23, clerk, Middlesbrough; John E. Green, 17, student, Bristol; Charles H. Powell, 16, student, Bristol. 2. The Royal College of Science, Dublin.—Joseph B. Coleman, 20, warehouseman, Nottingham; Henry O. Minty, 15, student, Cheltenham; John W. Mackenzie, 20, engineer, Cheadle; Henry G. Jordan, 21, engineer, Manchester, appointed to fill a vacancy for one year.

The quarterly county conferences of the pastors and delegates of the English Congregational Churches of North Wales are in course of being held. The meetings for Carnarvonshire were held on Monday at Penmaenmawr; for Denbighshire on Tuesday at Mold; for Montgomeryshire on Wednesday at Welshpool; and that for Merionethshire will be held next week at Corwen. The draught of the new constitution of the North Wales English Congregational Union, rendered necessary by the contemplated affiliation of the Union with the Congregational Church Aid Society, has been discussed at these district meetings preparatory to the annual assembly of the Union, which is to be held at Bangor in October.

The arrivals of American and Canadian meat and live stock last week were—The Iberian, with 240 cattle, 1138 sheep, and 259 pigs; the Texas, with 255 cattle and 1000 sheep; the Nestorian, with 154 cattle and 1753 sheep; the Minnesota, with 428 cattle and 725 sheep; the Dominion, with 200 cattle and 1524 sheep; the City of Bristol, with 440 cattle and 130 pigs; and the Lord Clive, with 130 cattle. With fresh meat the steamers were the Lord Clive, with 730 quarters of beef; the Arizona, with 856 quarters of beef and 400 carcasses of mutton; the City of New York, with 480 quarters of beef and 150 carcasses of mutton; the Minnesota, with 559 quarters of beef; and the Iberian with 600 quarters of beef and 80 carcasses of mutton; making the total for the week, 1827 cattle, 6140 sheep, 387 pigs, 3225 quarters of beef, and 630 carcasses of mutton. During the voyage the steamer Texas encountered heavy gales, and many sheep were washed overboard.

## FINE ARTS.

The annual autumnal exhibitions of modern works of art at Liverpool (held in the Walker Art-Gallery), Manchester (in the Royal Institution), Brighton (in the Royal Pavilion), and Glasgow, are now open. The similar exhibition at Birmingham, in the rooms of the Royal Society of Artists, we have already referred to. As usual, a large proportion of the more remarkable works had been previously exhibited in London. The greatest local interest probably attaches to the exhibition at Manchester, where a school of artists, chiefly landscape-painters, has sprung up whose characteristics may be referred to the influence of the modern French masters of landscape.

The recumbent effigy of the late Archdeacon of Stafford, by Mr. Armstead, which was in this season's Academy Exhibition, has been placed on a handsome altar pedestal in the south choir aisle of Lichfield Cathedral.

An engraving by Mr. T. L. Atkinson of Sir F. Leighton's picture, "Study"—a little girl, seated, absorbed in a picture-book lying open in a portfolio-stand—has been published by Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre. The mezzotint basis of the engraving lends itself well to the smoothness of tone and high finish of the original.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Blore, the distinguished architect, architectural draughtsman, and antiquary, within a few days of having attained his ninetieth year. In early years he made the drawings for several works illustrative of provincial architecture and antiquities. He was intimately acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, and one of his first designs was for the exterior of the new house at Abbotsford. Mr. Blore was among the first to revive Gothic architecture. He was largely employed in connection with Peterborough Cathedral, Lambeth Palace, Windsor Castle, and Buckingham Palace; and he built or reconstructed numerous private mansions. For many years he was architect of Westminster Abbey, in which post, on retiring from the profession, he was succeeded by Sir Gilbert Scott. Mr. Blore was one of the founders of the Royal Archaeological Institute. He had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him at Oxford, and was a member of several London societies.

M. Protais, the French battle-painter, is at work on a picture, ordered by the Empress Eugénie, representing the Prince Imperial as he lay dead in the Zulu field.

The Grand Prix de Rome of the Fine-Art School, Paris, for painting has been awarded to M. A. Bramtôt; the first second Grand Prix to M. J. S. Buland; the second to M. E. Pichot. The Grand Prix for sculpture has been given to M. L. Fazel; and for architecture to M. A. Blavette.

The Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris, which is intended to serve the same purpose as our South Kensington Museum, has been transferred from the Pavillon de Flore to the Palais de l'Industrie. It will be opened in a few weeks, and the interval will be employed in augmenting the collections.

The exhibition buildings in the Champ de Mars are to be demolished, but the park, extending from the terrace in front of the palace to the Pont d'Jéna, is to be preserved. The city of Paris proposes to remove its pavilion to a spot in the park, and to utilise it as an industrial museum belonging exclusively to the municipality of Paris.

The monument raised at Père la Chaise by the State to the memory of the 2000 French soldiers killed during the siege of Paris is now completed. There will be no official inauguration. Near this monument is a memorial to the National Guards who fell during the siege.

The statue of Galvani, by Signor Cencetti, of Rome, has been erected in the Piazza della Pace at Bologna.

The Italian Ministry of Public Instruction has revived a former Papal edict, and put the same in force as regards the ci-devant Papal States, by which all antiques are subject on exportation to a tax of 20 per cent on their stated value, the object being to hinder the removal from the country of its art treasures.

Ludwig Vogel, the veteran Swiss painter, died recently at Zürich, at the great age of 101. He was a student at Rome when Overbeck and the small band of earnest German artists associated with him sought to revive religious art, and he became a pupil of Cornelius. On his return to Switzerland he executed a large number of monumental paintings, taking for his subjects scenes from Swiss history.

The well-known Baron Taylor, of Paris, died on Saturday last, in his ninety-first year. The deceased was English on the father's and Flemish on the mother's side. Young Taylor early showed a bent for art and literature, and became a pupil of the Artist Suve. He also served in the Army with much distinction, during which time he wrote five plays. On retiring from the Army he was in 1824 appointed Royal Commissioner of the Comédie Française, and, introducing many improvements there; he revived the "Mariage de Figaro," and brought out Victor Hugo's "Hernani," and Dumas's "Henri III." By successive French Governments he was sent to Egypt to negotiate for the Luxor obelisk; to Spain to recover works of art carried off in 1814, and to England to purchase the Standish collection of pictures. In 1838 he became Inspector-General of Fine Arts. He was also a member of the Institute, and the Empire in 1869 made him a Senator. His sumptuously illustrated books of travels were very popular in their day.

The world-famous caricaturist known as "Cham" also died on Saturday last. He was the son of the Comte de Noé (his pseudonym, the French form of Ham indicating his parentage as the son of Noé, or Noah). He first studied under Delaroche, and next under Charlet, with whom his taste for the grotesque developed itself. From 1842 till his death he furnished *Charivari* and other comic publications with an almost daily succession of satirical and witty, but rarely ill-natured, sketches, supplying also, like Gavarni, the letterpress as well as the drawing. He was particularly successful in ridiculing the Socialists in 1848.

It is determined to raise a bronze statue to the memory of Alois Senefelder, the inventor (in 1796) of lithography, at Munich, the city where the invention was made. The cost of the statue will be £2500, and of this sum £1100 has been raised by a committee formed at Berlin. It is now proposed to open an international subscription. Senefelder resided for a time in Paris and Vienna when engaged in introducing his invention to the world. The London Society of Arts awarded Senefelder their gold medal in 1819.

In consequence of the anticipated failure of the French vintage this season elderberries are said to be in great demand.

Mr. Arthur Richard Jelf, of the Oxford circuit, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Recorder of Shrewsbury, in the place of Mr. W. F. F. Boughey, lately appointed a stipendiary magistrate. Mr. Jelf was called to the Bar in April, 1863.

During a dense fog on Saturday evening the Glasgow steamer *Brest*, which left Havre for Liverpool on Friday with a crew of thirty hands and one hundred and thirty passengers, ran ashore off the Lizard. By the exertions of the crews of two life-boats, aided by the fishermen of the district, the passengers and crew, except one infant, were safely taken on shore.

## "HERBS, SWEET HERBS."

One of the most frequent of autumn cries is "Herbs, sweet herbs;" by which is signified herbs suited for winter use, when duly dried. The "cry" is one of very olden date, though it has now a modern meaning; for when "the herbe women of Cheapside" cried "Herbs, sweet herbs," it then meant "Simples," and herbs fit for strewing. The chemists of those days sold simples, too, for divers maladies, as they were "Cullers of simples," as we know from Romeo, their chief place of resort being in the City, as Falstaff tells us, "that small like Bucklesbury, in simple time." Herbs, too, could be obtained there for "the strewing"—that is, to strew the rushes floors with pleasant plants.

In the days before carpets were known in England rushes were used for the day-rooms and straw for the chambers, as had been the case, indeed, in houses and in palaces for centuries; and that the use of them in early days was known in Rome, for rooms and corridors, we learn from Shakespeare, who makes Tarquin, stealing to the chamber of Lucrece, pick up her glove "from the rushes, where it lies." Then, as time went on, and more modern ways brought with them luxuries, green boughs were hung about, and green leaves scattered; and to them at length were added sweet-scented flowers and aromatic herbs to please the eye and satisfy the senses, as in the majority of houses the changing of the rushes was not so frequent as it might have been, which made the reedy layer hurtful at times to health and by no means pleasant. Hence came the cry of "Herbs, sweet herbs; herbs fit for strewing;" and this "sweet" strewing was so much favoured by those who had strewn but hitherto the common rush that in all the houses of the better class the sweet flag soon replaced it, as the smell of it, when it was trodden upon, was as the odour of myrtle, and it thus added to the scent of what else lay there. This strewing of houses being a common custom, mention is made of it in the tenures of the time.

Thus, when William the Conqueror gave to his favourites some of the lands at Aylesbury, the charter stipulated the finding of "straw for his bed-chamber; straw and rushes;" and in the household roll of Edward II. there is an entry of money paid "for straw for the King's chamber." Hay, too, was used, for we read of the presence-chamber at Greenwich of Queen Elizabeth, that "the floor, after the English fashion, was strewn with hay;" and it is recorded in "Wits, Fits, and Fancies" that when Henry III., King of France, questioned Monsieur Dandelot on the most notable sights he had seen in England, he instanced, amongst other things, that the people there "strewed their best rooms with hay;" and we also read elsewhere that, in spite of the magnificence of the twelfth century, when the walls of the palace of Thomas A'Becket were, in 1156, hung with costly tapestry, and the hanging roofs were beautiful and rich, "the floors were strewn with rushes; or, with hay and straw, like stables;" and that as the number of guests was great, orders were given "that the floor should be every day covered with fresh hay or straw, in order that those who sat upon it to eat their dinners"—raised seats it would seem were scarce—"might not soil their dresses." From this covering of the floors with straw or rushes, that which was a luxury, extended to seats, and hay was used for its softness, as that French physician, Master Stephen Perlin, notes in his "Kingdoms of England and Scotland," where, alluding in 1558 to this country, he says, "and in taverns, a deal of hay on the wooden benches, on which the travellers sit."

Rushes, in those days, were in great demand; for, besides being used in houses, they were strewn upon the stage—that of "The Globe," for instance, "the thatched-hide" Globe, at famed Bankside—and they were also in request at all processions, and where honour was intended. Thus, at the coronation of Henry the Second, "Rushes, more rushes," is the cry; and in Browne's "British Pastorals" we read of rushes being brought "to oerspread the ground, whereon to church the lovers tread;" and we find, also, in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Valentinian," "Rushes, ladies, rushes; rushes as green as summer for this stranger." They were used in churches, too, as is stated in the "Herball to the Bible," which was published in 1587, mention being there made of "sedge and rushes, the whiche manie in the countrie doe use to strew their churches;" and that this custom had been of some continuance is proved by an early entry of it, as recorded in the wardens' account, under the date of 1504, for the London church of St. Mary-at-hill—"Paid for 2 Berden Rysshes for the strewing the newe pewes, 3d." At Hailsham, in Sussex, there are also entries in the parish account of charges "for strewing the church floor" with straw or rushes; and at Norwich, too, in the books of the city, pea-straw, for such strewing, is charged for; and that custom of strewing is, if we mistake not, still, on certain days, observed there, the floor of the old cathedral being, on festive occasions, strewn with sweet flag and rushes; and "Rush-bearing Week," commemorating the practice, yet hold their place, between haymaking and harvest, in Cheshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmorland.

But the days of rushes now are over, and they are only used, at the present time, for the tying of hops and the making of baskets; that which was formerly used for rushlights, and which is still required for mats and chairs, being the larger kind, the bulrush, or club-rush, the spongy stems of which are of use to the coopers, to fill up crevices in casks, and to cottagers for thatch for their dwellings, as we see in the hamlets of Huntingdonshire, and about that quarter. There is a kind of club-rush called the salt-marsh rush, the root of which is eatable, as is that of another kind—the water-chesnut, which the Chinese cultivate in tanks, and keep it for dessert, when it has been dried in the sun. The aromatic root, too, of the sweet flag is used by the rustics in this country in lieu of spice, and the Turks make a sweetmeat of it. But the hand-somest of all rush-plants is that which blooms in August—the great reed-mace; and which, according to Loudon, is the one that is depicted by Rubens, and by the later Italian painters, as the reed which was borne by our Saviour.

In connection with the strewing of herbs, it may here be mentioned that in Norway, where they still strew their houses, the juniper is the plant that is used for the purpose; and they also strew it at funerals, as rosemary once was strewn—Ophelia's pleasant herb of "sweet remembrance."

Now the olden cry of "Herbs, sweet herbs," was very comprehensive, as it included not only the herbs and plants that were used as "simples," and those that were fit for strewing, as marjoram, rosemary, wild thyme, and mint, meadow-sweet, woodruff, and wood-sage, but also those which, when dried or trodden on, gave out sweet odours, as the ground-ivy, spikenard, and the scented colt's-foot, the resinous St. John's wort and the clove-smelling avens, the musky stork's-bill and the sweet musk-mallow, sweet bay, sweet basil, and sweet gale. It is no wonder, therefore, as that exclamation had so many belongings, and was so intimately associated with the practice of rush-strewing, that old times and customs should be thus called up when we hear the Autumn cry of "Herbs, sweet herbs."



## THE MAGAZINES.

There is still more yachting than romance in Mr. Black's "yachting romance" in the *Cornhill*, the charming style, nevertheless almost disarms criticism. It is impossible to take a deep interest in the fortunes of personages who thus far seem mere accessories to the scenery; but more delightful light reading for a summer trip could not easily be found. "Mademoiselle de Mersac" is also very good this month, but the unexpected dénouement of "The Countess's Ruby" is better still, and would be most effective on the stage. The most remarkable of the miscellaneous papers is an essay on the Dance of Death in Italian art, the more interesting as this department of the subject is comparatively little known. The Italian treatment is much less uniform and conventional than the Teutonic, and branches off into a number of collateral, versions of the conception in which the original is hardly to be recognised. A sketch of "Oxford in the Long Vacation" contains delightful pictures of the lovely scenery around the city; it is rather unsatisfactory, however, that the writer is not always sure whether the pleasant nooks he describes are still to be found.

There is but one important paper in *Macmillan*, and that on a subject too remote from the common track to be appreciated by many, although its importance will be admitted by all. It is Commander Cameron's report of the conclusions he deduces from his expedition to investigate the practicability of the Euphrates Valley Railway, a scheme which he strongly advocates. The facts and estimates on which his project is based, however, can only be apprehended by persons well acquainted with the country. Mr. Lang's plea for the retention of Cyprus is intelligible to everybody, and most impartial readers will allow that he has made out his case. Professor Seeley mourns, not without reason, over the perversion of history by party spirit; and Mr. Minto brings forward some of the most salient points in the highly entertaining correspondence of the late editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. The present instalment of "Haworth's" is unusually powerful.

*Fraser* has hardly anything of mark, except the excellent continuation of "Mary Anerley" and a brilliant review of Mr. Froude's *Cæsar* by Professor Sellar, whose encomiums on the historian's numerous beauties of detail are far from amounting to a generally favourable verdict on his work. A paper on tenant right in Ireland recommends the creation of an independent peasant proprietary, but contains no suggestion for preventing the minute subdivision of land which would probably ensue.

The most interesting paper in *Blackwood* relates, like so many others, to Syria, and is understood to be from the pen of Mr. Laurence Oliphant. Mr. Oliphant's pictures of Druse manners and beliefs are very spirited, and his account of the general condition of the Lebanon is very satisfactory. The graphic cleverness of "Reata" has gradually deepened into pathos, and the present instalment reveals remarkable knowledge of human nature and power of subtle analysis. "Rufus Hickman, of St. Botolph's," will perhaps be generally considered more amusing, and is, indeed, a most entertaining burlesque.

The most conspicuous contribution to a good number of the *Contemporary Review* is a brilliant essay by "Vernon Lee" on the double current in the art of the Renaissance, the return to Nature, and the enthusiasm for the antique. Not until their perfect fusion was really fine art possible, and the writer's description of the weakness of each apart from the other is singularly effective. Professor Mivart's essay on animals is no doubt an indispensable portion of the book of which it is to form a part, but by itself appears little more than a catalogue. Sir W. Medhurst's forecast of the political future of China, and M. Kasasis's survey of the present state of Greece are both serviceable, although the latter is rather too much of a manifesto. M. Lenormant brings together the numerous parallels afforded by ancient mythology to the Biblical history of the Fall: and Mr. Proctor endeavours to explain some of the peculiarities of the Great Pyramid by the ingenious conjecture that it was constructed for the observation of the stars as mirrored in a reflecting medium. His further conjecture that its purpose was astrological seems inconsistent with the fact that the star to whose position it was apparently adjusted is devoid of special significance in astrology.

The *Nineteenth Century* is not very strong this month. Mr. Mallock's "dialogue" on human happiness disappoints the curiosity it excites. It is difficult to discern its bearing on Mr. Mallock's favourite subject: its moral, if it has one, would rather seem to be that men and women might be happier if the former were more clairvoyant. The ease of the conversation, however, and the clear presentation of the personages, justify favourable anticipations of Mr. Mallock's success as a novelist whenever he may condescend to that department of authorship. Mr. Froude's "Cagliostro of the Second Century" also disappoints expectation. The historian's peculiar powers are hardly sufficiently taxed by a mere analysis of a tract by Lucian. Mr. Joseph Jacobs's "God in Israel," on the other hand, is an essay of real value, tracing out the consistent development of the Jewish conception of Deity, from the Patriarchs to Spinoza. Mr. Spedding's criticism of Mr. C. Tennyson Turner's sonnets is tasteful and just, but minute and elaborate to a degree only to be accounted for by personal attachment. Mr. Bear's paper on English agriculture, and Mr. Caird's notes of his tour as a famine commissioner in India, are valuable contributions to two of the most urgent questions of our time.

The *Fortnightly Review* opens with a deliverance on the land question, by Mr. J. B. Kinnear. The originality of Mr. Kinnear's paper consists in the proposal to prohibit mortgages on landed property, in order that the needy landowner may be forced to sell. It does not seem to have occurred to him that landowners disinclined to sell their estates would, in many cases, be prevented from doing anything to improve them. Mr. Tuttle's survey of German politics is mainly a lament over the perversity of Prince Bismarck, whom there is no living either with or without. He is, in Mr. Tuttle's view, the rope that suspends Germany over a precipice, most uncomfortable and perilous to hold on by. But if it breaks? Mr. Herbert Giles's views of Chinese affairs seem unduly coloured by his distaste to the missionaries. It may be that the missionaries would be better away; but if we allow them to be driven away we shall have no security for any other class of Europeans. Mr. Kinnaird Rose proves unanswerably that the Turks are behaving to the Christians in Macedonia exactly as the Christians are behaving to the Turks in Bulgaria. Mr. Simcox contrasts, in a very pithy and pointed fashion, the most characteristic features of the wisdom of Solomon and Horace, Bacon and Goethe. Mr. Saintsbury is quite in his element in commenting upon two most strongly contrasted writers—the dashing Charles Lever, so charming as a retailer of anecdotes, but little better than a scribbler from a strictly literary point of view, and Théophile Gautier, whose style is generally ahead of his substance. Mr. Saintsbury's admiration of Gautier as an artist is, perhaps, even excessive: in a sonnet which he cites with enthusiasm there are two hemistichs palpably brought in for the sake of rhyme.

The *North American Review* publishes the first part of

"Autobiography of Richard Wagner," as far as relates to his career as a musical composer. It is, of course, highly interesting, although some passages savour of special pleading, and the style of the English version is heavy. Wagner lays especial stress on the national mission he considers himself to be fulfilling, and it is satisfactory to find him allowing merit to the national composers of other countries. More interesting still are a selection of extracts from a diary kept at Washington at the outbreak of the Civil War, during the last days of President Buchanan's administration, and evidently by one well behind the scenes. The writer is apparently a person of narrow sympathies, much more concerned for the manufacturing than the national interest; but the light he brings to an obscure and eventful period is very acceptable. The *Atlantic Monthly* and *Scribner's Monthly* maintain their usual character for inexhaustible variety; and *St. Nicholas* is as decidedly as ever at the head of all juvenile magazines.

The cleverest contribution to any of the month's magazines is Mr. Traill's poem "L'Enfant Terrible," in *Time*, a piece as perfect in its way as slashing style and dashing rhyme can make it. The "terrible child" is Democracy; and Mr. Traill's apparently humorous stanzas are not devoid of a serious purpose. They are in some measure illustrated by the concluding paper of M. Pascal Grousset's series on the Paris Commune, which M. Grousset thinks saved the Republic, as some doctors consider a patient cured by the medicine which has just missed killing him. Sir Edward Watkin contends that railway and other accidents are not preventible, a dismal conclusion for the companies who have to pay for them. For our own part, we have considerable faith in the preventive which juries are wont to apply. The other contributions, though slight, are for the most part highly entertaining, and the interest of the two serial stories is admirably kept up.

There is nothing remarkable in the *Gentleman's Magazine* beyond the continuation of Mrs. Linton's novel—the most powerful she has ever written, and Dr. A. Wilson's clear description of the numerous fossil connections between different departments of the animal kingdom which palaeontological research has recently brought to light. In the *University Magazine* we have chiefly to note the commencement of a new story, entitled "Ichabod," full of sarcastic humour, and quite outside the sphere of ordinary novel-writing. The pessimism which springs from an overdose of utilitarianism is the chief object of the writer's wholesome satire. There are also an interesting paper on Serbian popular poetry, with copious translated specimens, by Mrs. Freiligrath-Kroeker; and a good memoir and excellent photographic likeness of Mr. William Black.

The most interesting papers in *The Month* are historical—a biography of Bellarmine; an apology for Father Petre, James the Second's confessor; and the first instalment of what will probably prove a valuable historical essay, by the Rev. J. Stevenson, on Charles the First's abortive courtship of the Infanta of Spain. *Temple Bar*, besides the continuation of "Probation," has a pretty little story entitled "Bunkett's Letter," and a remarkably picturesque description of Arcachon. Mr. McCarthy's and Mr. Gibbon's novels continue to form the staple interest of *Belgravia*, which has also two singularly pathetic sketches by Mr. Norris and Mr. James Payn, respectively entitled "The Old Maid's Holiday" and "A Very Quiet Rubber."

Mrs. Riddell's tale, "Daisies and Buttercups," continues its pleasant course in this month's number of *Home*, opening up another and most charming vista. The hero, Mr. Cheverley, gives us delightful glimpses into his inner life—showing, among other things, how love came to him in middle age—which sets the reader longing for further acquaintance with this pure, simple-minded gentleman, sympathising with him in his difficulties, and hoping, amid many fears, for the successful issue of his romance. Among other matters in the present Number are "Une Nichee de Gentilshommes," by Ivan Turgeneff; a pleasant sketch of Lucerne; and a continuation of the story, "Great Heart."

From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin we have received the Magazine of Art, Illustrated (the success which has attended the issue of which has induced the publishers to determine upon its enlargement, and this change will be effected with the commencement of the new volume in October, the price of the magazine remaining unaltered); Part III. of Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; Part I. of European Ferns, with Coloured Illustrations from Nature; the Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War; and their Family Magazine, with its usual amount of varied excellence, pictorial and descriptive.

We have also to acknowledge Good Words, London Society, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, Charing-Cross, Popular Science Gossip, Men of Mark (containing portraits of Professor Huxley, Sir H. Manisty, and Birket Foster), the Theatre, Parts 3 and 4 of Greenhouse Favourites, third part of the Etcher (containing three beautiful examples), the Fern World, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Science for All, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, St. James's Magazine, Our Native Land, Golden Childhood, the Animal World, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, Sylvia's Home Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, and Weldon's Ladies' Journal; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, the Christian Age, and the Boys' Own Paper.

## A PARISIAN CONCIERGE.

The inexperienced English visitor to Paris may be led to seek an economical private lodging, *au quatrième étage* of some large house disposable in many separate apartments, instead of remaining at an ordinary hotel. He will have to reckon with this formidable domestic official authority, be it in male or female shape, at the portal of the house with rooms to let. If his stock of French language be rather insufficient for the purposes of such a business negotiation, their discussion may take the lively form displayed in our Artist's drawing. She resorts to the primitive and universal method of finger-talk, in order to let him know the terms upon which he can have the accommodation he requires. Four francs a day is the price for which he may enter upon the occupancy of a modest chamber, furnished with a small bed, chair, and washstand, and with the inevitable fancy porcelain clock on the mantelpiece, besides having the free run of the stairs at all hours of the day, and his own key, to be left with the concierge whenever he goes out. The energetic figure and gesture of this worthy woman should at once persuade the young stranger that he has nothing to do but to signify his compliance with her stipulations and resign himself to such efficient guardianship during his intended stay in Paris.

## HARVESTING.

The wheat-harvest has begun; the corn is falling to the sickle, and there seems now some hope of the crop being saved, though as the yield, of necessity, must be poor and light, the consumption of flour in this country can only be met by a continuance of those vast importations which are still coming from America, where the growth of wheat has been so great that 15,000,000 bushels of it are available for distribution, and an abundance is thus assured to us for some time to come. With respect to our earlier crops—beans, clover, oats, and barley, which are cut after the hay, and before the corn—we shall want help, too; as the beans are starved and small, the late clover lacks nutriment, the oats are devoid of plumpness, and, of the barley to hand, there are but few bright samples, through the very great undergrowth of scutch and weeds. There is promise, however, that we shall get large shipments, and that all may yet be well.

The beans, thus cut, are the winter ones, those planted in October, which are smaller than the Spring ones that are sown in March. Beans, the sweet scent of which, as the sun goes down, is one of the charms of the country, are much liked by the farmer, as they prepare the ground for wheat better than any other crop, and there is a good sale for them. They are mown if the yield is a poor one, and cut with the hook when the growth is heavy, and they are then tied into stooks and stacked until sun, wind, and air shall have dried them, when they are carted, ricked, and thrashed, and the haulm is used up in the thatching of sheds and for litter. In Scotland, however, where the beans are got in just short of ripe, the haulm serves to feed both sheep and cattle; and in London the green stalks of broad beans, after the pods have been picked, are given to their cows by milk-sellers as the best of all ways to increase the cream. Beans, when split and mixed with oats, form, as is well known, an important food for working-horses; and when ground and given in the shape of meal they are equally useful to pigs and cattle.

Of the clovers, the white and the red, as we have already seen, were cut before the hay, and the sort which is gathered after the beans have been stacked is the purple—the trefoil or honeysuckle variety, that kind so loved by bees.

Of oats, though there are many varieties, they are of three colours only, dun, white, and black; and of these, whilst the black Tartarian are preferred by some English farmers, the white Canadian oat is the one that finds most favour, as it crops well, is heavier than the others, and fetches more money at market. Thin black oats, too, contain but 13 per cent of flesh-forming substances, whereas in the white and plumper oat we have 18 per cent. As moist summers and a low temperature seem best to suit them, oats attain to greatest perfection in Ireland and in Scotland, and in our own fen districts. They are cut with the hook when they are barely ripe, and are tied into sheaves like wheat, to ripen on exposure, and to be stacked when dry; then, after removal to the barn, the dried oats are sent to the mill to be cleaned—and also to be crushed, if they are required to be "kibbled"—and the straw is given to the cattle. It was facetiously said by Dr. Johnson that oats were the food "of horses in England, and of men in Scotland," but the value of good oatmeal as a cereal food—and 186 lb. of meal can be obtained from one quarter of oats—has long been recognised, as it has been chemically and conclusively proved that the meal from oats is, of all other cereals, the one best calculated to thoroughly renovate the muscles and sinews; and this assertion is borne out by the muscular strength of the brawny Scotch, with whom oatmeal is a diet, and a good diet, too, as it is the one which is exactly suited to their cold, damp climate, being heat-giving and digestive. Oats, when not otherwise required, serve as a useful fodder for stock, in which case they are usually got in about ten or twelve days before they are ripe, and passed through the chaff-cutter, when, the grain and straw being thus cut together, it makes a welcome food.

The crop next to be gathered is barley; and of this, also, there are several sorts, though we need here only mention the best of them—namely, the chevalier, the two-rowed, and the giant. Of these, the first—the largest cropper—is preferred for malting purposes; the second, for its straw—which grows to the great length of four feet eight inches; and the third, where the land is exposed to gales, as its stiff straw keeps it from being "laid." Growers differ as to the month for barley-sowing, though February is the time with most light-land men. But there is one kind of barley that is sown in autumn—the "winter," common here, or big—as it forms a good sheep-feed in spring. In Ireland, however, the grain of this "bere," which ripens in July, is used for distillery purposes, as oats, too, were used until very lately. As barley can stand more ripening than wheat, it should not be cut until it droops completely, and the corn is crisp to the touch. It will then be plump and good. Barley, when ground to meal, is given to poultry, pigs, and cattle; and its product, malt—as also the residue of that product, draff, or brewers' grains—forms a fine food for milking cows. Malt, as may be known, is grain excited to germination by the malster, by being steeped, fermented, and kiln-dried; and it is used by the distiller in the manufacture of whisky, and by the brewer in the making of beer. Any cereal can be used for the making of malt; but, as barley is the best one, it is most employed.

When the barley has been garnered, then comes "the corn," by which term is meant, the wheat, that plant which forms the chief bread-food for man; and of wheat, as of barley, there are many kinds, both red and white, but the white is the sort most grown. Wheat is sown either as "winter-wheat" in October, or as "spring-wheat" in March; but the sun ripens each in autumn. With the majority, however, the earlier, or October planting, is preferred, as they consider, while the seed has "a frozen top, but a warm berth under," it gains in strength, and comes up much better. In the gathering of the wheat with the bagging-hook, scythe, or the sickle—while the men keep cutting, their wives tie up and stack, and each stack is composed of six or eight sheaves, propped up with the ears together and the butts apart, that the air may get under and through it. Then, when dry, it is carried, ricked, and thrashed, and sold to the miller; to be by him brushed, ground, and sifted; when, after it has been duly incorporated with other qualities from other samples, it is sacked, and sent out to be made into bread by the baker; the rougher portions of its component parts, as sharps and bran, being reserved for other purposes, for poultry and for cattle, and to make bran-bread. The straw of the wheat serves for chaff, thatching, and litter; and the making of hats, paper, boards, and bonnets. The wheat being got in, but one crop remains—spring-beans; and, that over, then comes hop-picking. From the adverse state of the weather and the general lateness of the harvest—and it seems now as though the completion of corn-cutting will be this year as late as it was in 1860, when there was wheat still out in the fields on Oct. 8—it was at one time feared that we should have dear bread, but as in one week only 35,000 barrels of flour, 355,000 quarters of Indian corn, and 348,000 quarters of wheat were shipped to this country, and there is still so much to come, there is no longer a chance of that great calamity.





PARIS SKETCHES: LA CONCIERGE.





HOLIDAY SKETCHES: A WET DAY IN A WELSH HOTEL.



## A WET DAY IN A WELSH HOTEL.

It is a Sunday morning, in the rainy summer weather of the Cambrian Highlands. Here, just at this time, a thick wet blanket of opaque atmospheric vapour shrouds the romantic shapes of jutting crags, and the sublime contour of mountain ranges in the distance, which might as well be a thousand miles away, for any pleasure they can give to lovers of the picturesque. Hoarsely murmurs the brawling torrent along its restless bed, and loud is the cataract's menacing roar, heard across the sodden meadow and the miry turnpike road, fronting the commodious hostelry of Jones ap Williams. But within that noted mansion of venal hospitality, a score of disconsolate tourists, the victims of an inclement season, endure their doom of tedious discontent. They have loitered an hour and a half over the miscellaneous fare of breakfast; they are now sitting together, yet not in company, in a very listless and unsocial mood, shunning each other's conversation, as English ladies and gentlemen are wont to do, in a common drawing-room with no presiding hostess authorised to bring them into conventional acquaintance. Every one there, with two or three exceptions, wishes that both he or she and all the others were far removed from that scene of mutual boredom. Such is life, upon too many occasions of expected gratification, which is rather dearly purchased, for these unhappy holiday folk, at the expense of some 15s. a-day, till they arise, in desperate resolve, and start on their return journey home.

There is no hope of stirring out this morning without the risk of a thorough soaking. It is hardly worth while to look out of the window at the dripping shrubs that adorn the garden-lawn. Only those three impatient gentlemen who are standing there to watch the rain-drops may discuss the chance of its holding up for an hour in the afternoon, when the trout will be apt to rise briskly to the angler's mimic fly. It is probable that in Wales, a province rather addicted to strict Sabbath observance, the billiard-room is shut up, and the smoking-room may not be opened till after church and chapel hours. We once had to walk four miles out of our path on the banks of the Menai, because a ferryman conscientiously refused, on that sacred day, to help us across the water, though he had nothing else to do at the moment, and his boat lay ready for use. The religiousness of the Welsh people deserves our respect, "though it appear," as Shakespeare says of Fluellen, "a little out of fashion." Some of the English visitors are not less mindful of Sunday observance, but have different ways of keeping the day; there is a young clergyman, with two sisters at the piano-forte, superintending the vocal performance of a hymn; while the elder lady, their maiden aunt, benignantly offers to distribute a small parcel of evangelical tracts among the assembled guests who have no other reading. One of these, a mild and rather frightened young man, has the courtesy to accept her well-meant gift of literary edification; but the other young men lounging on the sofa put up a scornful expression of face, and are prepared to behave, we fear, with something like insolence when she approaches them. At the round table are seated a mother and daughter, who also seem indisposed to admit any particular exhortation. That plump and drowsy matron has fallen into a profound slumber over the book which is destined in five minutes to fall out of her lap, while the wakeful girl beside her, though pretending to examine photographs, is staring rather too freely at the gentlemen on the sofa. A Dissenting minister, who has secured a comfortable folding chair, with his spectacled son behind him, is engaged in the perusal of some theological treatise. The lady who sits next him, though she appears to be listening with attention to his reading, or to his remarks upon it, belongs to a different school, as she thinks it no harm to occupy her hands with the crochet needles. Behind these worthy folk are seen a happy pair of lovers, setting their youthful heads together over one and the same book, which is likely enough to be Tennyson's "Maud," or something of Patmore's or Rossetti's, or one of the older poets of tender sentiment. The old gentleman with his *Times* newspaper finds himself not much worse accommodated than at his ordinary club in Pall-mall or St. James's-street. They will all contrive, somehow or other, to live through the wet Sunday at the Welsh hotel, taking their pleasure sadly, as is the custom of the English people.

The Marquis of Bath presided on Monday afternoon over an important meeting at Bridgwater in connection with the Somersetshire Drainage Act, which has been obtained for the more effectual drainage of lands within the county, and for the prevention of the annually recurring floods that of late years have proved very destructive. It is intended that more than 90,000 acres shall be brought under the jurisdiction of the newly-formed body of commissioners. Works of arterial drainage are also to be undertaken, including, it is understood, the widening and deepening of the River Parrett, and a new cut through the Sedgemoor district.

The Queen has commanded that the grant of the India medal of 1854, with clasp inscribed "Perak, 1875-6," shall be extended to every officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier who was engaged in the expedition to Perak in 1875-6. Commanding officers of regiments employed in the expedition have been ordered to prepare nominal rolls of individuals entitled to the decoration. Officers and men who are already in possession of the medal will only receive the additional clasp. The rolls of officers and men not now serving in India are to be forwarded direct to the Adjutant-General of the Forces for transmission to the East Indies. All claims should be submitted through the officer commanding the regiment, or the head of the department in which the applicant was serving at the period the medal was earned.

The American Company of Revisers of the Authorised Version of the Bible have issued an address in which they state that the greater part of the work will be published next year, and that the following were the rules under which the committees on both sides the Atlantic have worked:—1. To introduce as few alterations as possible into the text of the Authorised Version consistently with faithfulness. 2. To limit as far as possible the expression of such alterations to the language of the authorised or earlier versions. 3. Each company to go twice over the portion to be revised—once provisionally, the second time finally. 4. The text to be adopted to be that for which evidence is decidedly preponderating, and that when the text so adopted differs from that from which the Authorised Version was made, the alteration be indicated in the margin. 5. To make or retain no change in the text on the second final revision of each company except two thirds of those present approve of the same, but on the first revision to decide by simple majorities. 6. In every case of proposed alteration that may have given rise to discussion, to defer the voting thereon till the next meeting whensoever the same shall be required by one third of those present at the meeting: such intended vote to be announced in the notice for the next meeting. 7. To revise the headings of chapters, pages, paragraphs, italics, and punctuation. 8. To refer on the part of each company, when considered desirable, to divines, scholars, and literary men, whether at home or abroad, for their opinions.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

A number of new regulations for the volunteer force were issued last Saturday. Corps which have adopted scarlet as the colour of their uniform can obtain supplies of clothing from the Royal Army Clothing Dépôt, and the value of such supplies will be deducted from the capitation grant; but corps which retain uniforms of a colour other than scarlet can only be supplied on prepayment. Other regulations relate to the granting of the honorary rank of major to certain adjutants after twenty years' service, to the age at which volunteers may enter or must leave a corps, and to the passing of volunteers into the reserve.

At most of the rifle ranges near London—especially at Wimbledon, Epsom, the Scrubbs, Ilford, Rainham, Purfleet, Ealing, Tottenham, and Plumstead—some hundreds of the metropolitan Volunteers were engaged last Saturday in fulfilling the Government requirements of class firing, and competitions for a long series of prizes were also in progress. Probably the largest attendance was at Rainham, where more than 200 members of the London Brigade and 2nd and 3rd City of London were on the ground, about half for class firing and the remainder for competition. The former, of course, took precedence, and it was consequently dark before the prize contests were finished, one contest being postponed. The principal results of the other competitions are as follow:—B (Captain Grene's) company, 2nd London Rifles. Nine prizes and the company silver badge. For the first prize and the badge, on which, worked in silver, are the City arms, there was a keen contest between Colour-Sergeant Rayner and Corporal Nicholls, who tied with 23 points each at the first distance, Rayner winning at the second range by one point. Nicholls, therefore, took second prize, Private Belsham third, Lance-Corporal Parsons fourth, Private Eyles fifth, Sergeant Lankshire sixth, Lance-Corporal Clarke seventh, Private F. Spencer eighth, and Lance-Corporal R. W. Parr ninth. The prize list of D (Captain Richard's) company comprised five money prizes and two silver cups. Only two men were able to compete—Private May and Sergeant George. The tie between Corporal Love and Corporal Fortunati, of I company (Captain Cantlow's) of the same regiment, for the company silver badge, resulted in favour of Love. The other winners of prizes in this company were Captain Cantlow, Corporal Love, and Corporal Fortunati; Private G. Baker, Lance-Corporal Paul, Lance-Sergeant Stere, and Privates Harvey, Luff, and Pitt. M (Captain Mack's) company of the 3rd London competed for their annual prizes. The first, a cup and the company silver badge, went to Private Pratt; the second to Sergeant Peter, the third to Lance-Corporal Robearts, and the fourth to Lance-Corporal H. Mayhew. Private C. Ward and Private Richardson tied for next places, the former winning; and Colour-Sergeant Ward took a prize.—The following are the winners of the regimental prizes of the 23rd Surrey (Rotherhithe), held at the ranges at Nunhead:—First series—Captain Sweeting, Corporal Butcher, Lieutenant Griffin, Captain Bisell, Captain Watson, Private Hurle, Corporal Brewer, Sergeant Brown, Sergeant-Major Lynch, Privates Jones and Ahern, Sergeant Reeves, Colour-Sergeant Willoughby, Sergeant Willoughby, Colour-Sergeant Jones, and Private Jefferies. Recruits' Prizes—Privates Gurney, Franklin, Lockhart, Cook, Jordan, Reid, Earwicker, Green, Lanyon, and Grubb. Band Prizes—Privates Driscoll and Abbott, Drum-Major Harrison, and Private Curtis. Consolation Prizes—Quartermaster-Sergeant Evars, Sergeants Hall and Besley, Private Young, Sergeant Lineker, and Corporal Chaney.

The annual Regimental Prize Meeting of the 36th Middlesex Rifle Regiment was held recently at the Scrubbs Ranges. The following are the principal results:—The Commanding Officers' Prize, value £5, was won by Bandmaster Heath; Major Barrow's Prize, value £5, by Sergeant Cave; the Churchwardens' Challenge Cup (presented by Mr. James Flood and Mr. Archibald F. Arbuthnot, churchwardens of Paddington), by Captain Gamge; Lieutenant-Colonel Baylis's Prize, value £4, Major Baylis's Prize, value 3 guineas, Quartermaster Read's Prize, value 2 guineas, and the Ammunition Fund Prizes, value 6 guineas, by Private Campbell, Private G. Rudkin, Sergeant Horne, Private Wright, Sergeant Woodley, Captain Reed, Private M'Kellar, Lance-Sergeant Jefferson, and Sergeant Masson; Sir R. T. Kindersley's Challenge Cup, by Sergeant Masson, Sergeant Horne, and Private R. Palmer; the Shakespeare Challenge Cup, value £5 5s., by Private Plimley; the Regimental Challenge Cup and Silver Medal, by Sergeant Gomme; Second Prize, Regimental Bronze Medal and one-third of Entrance Fees, Captain Gamge; Third Prize, Private M'Kellar.

A rifle contest for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds, including the Duke of Bedford's Challenge Cup and many other handsome and valuable pieces of plate, has been brought to a close, at the Government rifle ranges on Wormwood-scrubbs, among the members of the 37th Middlesex (Bloombury). The result of the principal competitions are appended. First series—The Duke of Bedford's Challenge Cup, value 100 guineas, and other prizes, value £45: Winner of the cup, the Bedford badge, and £5, Private Cooper. The other successful men in this series were Private Baker, Corporal Prebble, Private Tuppin, and Corporal Howes, Private Assig, Private Skerrey, Sergeant H. P. Miller, Sergeant C. Paish, and Drummer Hill, Private Kennedy, Private Brunswick, Sergeant J. Miller, Private Young, and Corporal Worley. The following also won prizes:—Colour-Sergeant Tomlinson, Corporal C. Sheppard, Sergeant Catlin, Private White, Sergeant Steers, Corporal Sheppard, Private Wookey, Private Prince, Sergeant M'Clary, Corporal Greenfield, Private Waghorn, Private Lake, Private Woodward, Corporal James, Private Ellis, Private Pinder, Corporal Anderson, Private D. Davis, Sergeant Urry, and Corporal Blundell. Private Cooper, first in this series, also wins Lieutenant-Colonel Steadall's (the commanding officer's) Prize, and the Battalion Challenge Cup, value 20 guineas. For the Nursery Challenge Cup, value £20, with £5 added quarterly by the corps for training and encouraging company teams, was open to all who entered for the Commanding Officers' Challenge Cup, excepting the battalion twenty and reserve. No. 4, was the winning company. In the second series the principal prizes were the challenge gold and silver badges, the contest for which was very keen. At the close Captain Bompas came in first, winning the challenge gold medal and badge, presented by Mr. James Patrick, with a small gold medal to be retained by the winner, and a purse of £4. The silver medal of the corps, with £2 10s. added, went to Corporal Millar; and a silver medal the gift of Mr. Theophilus Taylor, with £2 added, to Sergeant Ball. Other winners in the series were Sergeant T. Stevens, Sergeant H. Paish, Private H. J. Hill, Colour-Sergeant Hall, Corporal Tatnall, Major Crowle, and Sergeant W. W. Drover. The shooting tens of companies afterwards competed for the Turner prizes, a challenge cup, value thirty guineas, with five guineas added yearly, the gift of Mr. H. J. Turner, and £2 5s. added by the regiment. No. 7 company won the cup, which will be held for the year by the captain, £3 15s. being divided among the ten. No. 6 company was second, and receives £2 10, and No. 4 company third, and receives £1 5s. The Battalion Twenty Challenge Cup, value

thirty guineas, presented by Captain and Adjutant Matthew Coke, with £10 added by the commanding officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Steadall), was open only to the battalion twenty and any members, reserve or otherwise, who had shot with the twenty in any match during the year. The cup and £5 were awarded to Corporal Millar; and money prizes for the next four highest were won by Sergeant T. Stevens, Sergeant Miller, Drummer C. Hill, and Sergeant H. Paish. For the volley-firing prizes, a challenge cup presented by Colonel Corrie and £10 added by Lieutenant-Colonel Steadall, twenty members of each company contended. Nos. 4 and 7 tied; No. 6 company was also close up, and No. 1 gained a prize. Another useful match was that at unknown distances between 200 and 400 yards, for Major Richards's prizes. Major Crowle won the first prize, Corporal Howes the second, and Drummer C. Hill the third. Ties for other prizes have yet to be decided. Captain Bompas won the first of the Officers' Prizes, Major Crowle the second, and Captain Knight the third; and the Sergeant-Instructor's Prizes were awarded to Sergeant-Major Welsh, Sergeant-Instructor Smith, and Sergeant-Instructor Hardy. The result of the best aggregates in the first and second series was decided thus:—Privates Cooper, £3; Sergeant H. P. Miller, £2; Drummer C. Hill, Sergeant T. P. Stevens, Private Tuppin, Sergeant J. Miller, Sergeant C. Paish, Private Brunswick, Captain Bompas, and Private G. Young, £1 each. Two competitions are put off.

The E (Marylebone) company of the 3rd City of London Rifles held their annual prize meeting at the Scrubbs ranges recently. The first prize of the first series was won by Corporal Ford; and among the other winners were—Colour-Sergeant Wells, Private Kirkland, Corporal Bartholomew, Sergeant Baker, Private Wright, and Corporal Handford. Private Cater, Sergeant Kean, Private Stannard, and Private Payne also took prizes. The second series was restricted to winners in the first, and resulted in Corporal Bartholomew winning the first prize, Corporal Ford the second, and Colour-Sergeant Wells the third; Corporal Ford having made the highest aggregate in the two series was awarded the company silver badge.

Yesterday week the 2nd Surrey (Croydon) team met the champions of the Honourable Artillery Company at the Park range. The ranges were the usual ones of 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven rounds at each. The Artillery men made 264, 253, and 220—total, 737; the Surrey team, 258, 248, 210—total, 716. In the evening the competitors dined together at the Artillery House, Finsbury.

The annual great gun competition of the First Sussex Artillery took place recently with the 40-pounder Armstrongs, at a range of 1800 yards. In the officers' match, the first prize in which was a valuable challenge cup, presented by the late Sir Francis Goldsmid, supplemented by £10 each year by Sir Julian Goldsmid for the men working the guns, the winning detachment was Captain Puttock's of No. 4 battery; the second prize of ten guineas, given by the stand trustees, being won by Lieutenant Stride's detachment, of No. 5 battery; and a third of £10, given by Colonel Hannington, by Captain Woodin's detachment, of No. 6 battery. The principal prize in the men's competition, a silver challenge cup, and ten guineas given by Mr. Ashbury, the senior borough member, with a five-guinea watch given by Mr. Boxell, was won by Sergeant Bishop, of No. 6 battery.

The competition for the Challenge Cup, value 20 guineas, presented by the late Field-Marshal Sir W. Gomm, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower, to the Volunteers of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe (10th and 23rd Surrey), began on Monday at the Government rifle ranges on Plumstead-marshes, and has been brought to a close. Both regiments contributed a large number of entries for the honour of holding the prize. The contest was open only to members who had made themselves efficient in musketry and drill. Corporal Butcher, of the Rotherhithe corps, gained the cup and £3; Captain Bissell took the second prize; and Captain Sweeting the third prize. The match between the two corps at the same distances for the Inter-Corps Challenge Cup was unsatisfactory. As usual on this range, the shooting had to be suspended every few minutes by signal from the butts, with the result that darkness set in before it was possible to finish, and the marking was by no means reliable. The scores of six men instead of ten were taken, and these gave the victory to the 10th Surrey.

The annual regimental prize-meeting of the 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) was held on Monday. Nearly eighty competitors entered, the prizes being of the aggregate value of about £100. Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, the commandant, and for many years a member of the English eight, was one of the competitors. In the first series he made splendid shooting, scoring 67 points out of a possible 70 for the first prize, a watch value 12 guineas. This score has not been equalled with the Snider rifle this season. Sergeant Page was nine points behind, but took £10, Corporal Gilham winning £6 for a like score, but a smaller total at the last range. Colour-Sergeant Hamston, Private Chapman, Sergeant Wolfe, and Corporal G. Brading won £5 each; and among the other successful men were—Major Morris, Private Elliott, Sergeant Guest, Private Jackson, Colour-Sergeant Pride, Bugle-Major Hemens, Sergeant Chalfont, Corporal West, Sergeant Parker, Colour-Sergeant Hoefling, Private Chalfont, Private R. Brading, Colour-Sergeant Brading, Drummer M'Cormack, Drum-Major Miller, Private Dobbs, and Sergeant Broad. In the second series the winners were—Private Oldham, Colour-Sergeant Page, Corporal Vokes, Corporal Beasley, Captain Messenger, Corporal Edwards, Sergeant Watkins, Sergeant E. Brading, Colour-Sergeant Wilcocks, Private Hoare, Private Hexi, Sergeant Smith, and Corporal Parry. A match was afterwards fired, ten men aside, between Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe's and Major Morris's team, at 500 yards. The latter won.

The Volley-Firing Challenge Cup, value twenty guineas, presented to the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs and the Docks) Rifles by Mr. Chambers, has been won by A (the Customs) company.

On Wednesday the West Middlesex Volunteers competed at the Scrubbs ranges for a long and valuable list of prizes.

A purse containing £25 has presented, in the name of the English residents in Boulogne, to Walter Hill, second mate of the South-Eastern Railway Company's steam-ship *Albert Edward*, who on July 22 leaped overboard to the rescue of a passenger who had jumped off the paddle-box to commit suicide.

Reports from Winnipeg describe this year's harvest in the Red River Valley, and throughout Manitoba generally, as a most bountiful one. By the 21st ult. the harvesting was well advanced, and the grain garnered in excellent condition. The average yield has been—of wheat 30 bushels, of barley 40 bushels, and of oats 60 bushels to the acre.

Her Majesty's gun-boat *Zephyr*, which was sent from St. John's, Newfoundland, with a magistrate of that colony on board, to make inquiries concerning disputes reported to have arisen between the inhabitants of Trinity Bay and a party of American fishermen, ascertained that the rumour was unfounded. No opposition had been offered to the Americans, who, on the contrary, were on friendly terms with the people.



## OBITUARY.

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR, BART.

Rear-Admiral Sir Malcolm Macgregor, fourth Baronet, of Macgregor, in the county of Perth, Rear-Admiral R.N., died at his seat, Edinchip, in that county, on the 30th ult. He was born Aug. 29, 1834, the eldest son of Sir John Atholl Bannatyne Macgregor, by Mary Charlotte, his wife, youngest daughter and coheir of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., captain of the Victory at Trafalgar, in whose arms Nelson expired. Sir Malcolm entered the Royal Navy in 1847, and was placed last year on the retired list as Rear-Admiral. He served during the Russian war, for which he had the Crimean medal and clasp, and the Turkish war medal. He received also, in 1868, the medal of the Royal Humane Society for courageously saving the life of a seaman in Lagos Roads. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, May 11, 1851, and married, Oct. 26, 1864, Lady Helen Laura McDonnell, only daughter of Hugh Seymour, ninth Earl of Antrim, by whom he leaves two sons and three daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Malcolm Macgregor, was born Aug. 3, 1873. The Baronet whose decease we record was chief of the celebrated clan Gregor, of which was "Rob Roy MacGregor," immortalised by Sir Walter Scott.

MR. TATUM.

Mr. Thomas Tatum, a well-known member of the surgical profession, died at Eastbourne on the 5th inst., aged seventy-six. He was born at Salisbury. In 1840 he was elected Assistant-Surgeon, and in 1843 full Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, soon after which, when the new charter was granted to the College of Surgeons, he was elected one of the three hundred Honorary Fellows of that Institution, where, in 1857, he took his seat as a member of the Council. In 1867 he resigned the Surgeoncy of the Hospital, when the Governors recognised his valuable services by appointing him Consulting Surgeon, and his other many friends by presenting him with a service of plate at the residence of the Marquis of Downshire. He married a daughter of Mr. William Brodie, late M.P. for Salisbury, and a niece of Sir Benjamin.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel Crawford Hagart, formerly of the Bombay Army, on the 1st inst., at The Cleave, Torquay.

Captain Daniel Moodie, late Scots Greys, in his sixty-seventh year. He was Adjutant of that regiment during the Crimean War.

The Hon. Louisa Eleanor Graves, third daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Graves, on the 1st inst., at Gravesend House, Devonport, aged thirty-eight.

Henry William Routledge Walker, late Accountant-General of the Navy, on the 29th ult., at The Terrace, Kensington-gardens-square, aged fifty-nine.

The Rev. W. T. Law, Rector of Bath and Golden Grove, Jamaica, eldest son of E. F. Law, Esq., J.P. of Northampton, on July 27, at Belmont Rectory, Jamaica.

Colonel William Thomas Betts, formerly of the 26th and 88th Regiments, on the 2nd inst., at Hornsey, aged sixty-one. He entered the Army in 1835, and served with the 26th in most of the important actions of the first China war.

Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher, C.M.G., late Scots Guards, A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge, on the 31st ult., at Spencer House, Putney. He was Military Secretary to Lord Dufferin when Governor-General of Canada, and was made a C.M.G.

Lady Fox (Mary), widow of Sir Charles Fox, civil engineer, of the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., and daughter of Joseph Brookhouse, Esq., of Matlock, on the 30th ult., at 35, Pembroke-road, Kensington, aged seventy. She was married in 1830, and Sir Charles died in 1874.

The Hon. Mrs. Feilding (Anne Henrietta), widow of the Hon. and Rev. Everard Robert Bruce Feilding (uncle of the present Earl Denbigh), who died in 1854, and daughter of the late Sir J. Fenton Boughey, Bart., on the 21st ult., at Rosehill, near Shrewsbury.

The Rev. William Alfred Plumtre, late Vicar of Bishop's Norton, Lincolnshire, Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, on the 3rd inst., at St. Giles's-road-east, Oxford, aged forty-nine. He was the fourth son of the late Edward Hallows Plumtre, Esq., of the Middle Temple.

Major Sir P. L. N. Cavagnari, K.C.B., C.S.I., British Envoy, killed at the Embassy at Cabul, of whom a notice appears in another column, and whose Portrait is given on the first page; and of Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C., and of Mr. Jenkyns, Political Assistant, also killed at Cabul.

Colonel Francis John Wilson, late Commandant 14th Madras Native Infantry, on the 15th ult., on board the steamer Manilla, between Aden and Suez, aged fifty-one. He served in the first China war, and in the Burmese war, in numerous actions, and had a medal with clasp for Pegu.

Sir Robert Officer, of Tasmania, on July 8 last. He was a magistrate of the colony, and in 1831 was medical officer at New Norfolk. For some time he was Speaker of the House of Assembly, from which office he retired in 1877. He received the honour of knighthood in 1869.

The Rev. George Alderson, M.A., Vicar of Hornby, Bedale, Yorkshire, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Alderson was Vicar of Hornby fifty years, during most part of which time he had been domestic chaplain to the Duke of Leeds, whose residence, Hornby Castle, is in the immediate neighbourhood.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allen Noble Adams, on the 29th ult., at St. Helen's, Union Grove, Clapham. He served during the Kaffir war, and had a medal. Colonel Adams was elder son of Richard Adams, Esq., of Drumelton, in the county of Cavan, and was the heir male of the family of Adams, of Shercock, in that county.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Antonio Clarke, late of the East India Company's military service, on the 1st inst., at Clarence-square, Cheltenham, in his seventy-sixth year. He was the third son of Major-General Sir William Clarke (created a Baronet in 1804), by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Prendergast, Esq., of Dublin. He married, in 1841, Anne Emily, daughter of Major Willoughby Bean, and leaves a daughter.

Thomas Randall Wheatley, Esq., of Gwersyllt, in the county of Denbigh, formerly of the Madras Civil Service, on the 1st inst., at Nevers-road, South Kensington, aged eighty. He was last surviving son of Major-General William Wheatley, Grenadier Guards, of Lesness House, Erith, by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Temple House, Great Marlow, Bucks. He married, in 1835, Eliza, daughter of William Morton, Esq., and leaves issue.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J E (Broad-street).—We have not the position at hand, but believe the Bishop serves a useful purpose. We have several problems of yours on file, but without the solution, and should be glad to receive them.

J A (Calcutta).—The black Pawn upon the diagram enclosed in your letter is required to prevent stalemate after the moves 1. Q to Kt 5th, B to B 6th; 2. K takes B. Your last problem, if found correct, shall have early publication.

F H B (Ilkley).—We prefer the problem in two moves, and it shall soon appear.

H B (Prestbury).—The answer to 1. Q to K 5th, is 1. Q takes Kt; and, if White play 2. Q to Kt 4th (ch), the adverse King escapes by 2. K takes P. Your defence is weak.

EVERY.—Castling is a privilege the exercise of which is limited by certain conditions, and one of these is that all the squares between the King and Rook shall be unoccupied. You can learn the rules from Staunton's "Praxis."

W S L (Rochester).—You are very probably right, but there is nothing to be gained by reopening the subject. So far from being considered troublesome, your comments are read with pleasure, so pray continue them.

H N N (Cairo).—The elementary for publication.

F W H (Soho).—The mate is given by 2. Kt to Q 6th.

ALFVN (Plymouth).—We credit you with solutions of Nos. 1849 and 1851.

E N F (Abbey-road).—It shall be carefully examined.

J B (Hartford, U.S.A.).—We are greatly obliged by the regular receipt of the Times, and have written to you by the last mail on that and other matters.

J P (Bedford).—The three-move problem can be solved by 1. R to K 4th (ch), K to Q 4th; 2. Kt to R 4th, mating next move. The other is very good, and is marked for early publication.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1852 received from Alfyn, J Hargreaves, Underwood, H L Foster, B Newcome, W Daly, Isoline, H P West, R Dalton, Nerina, and Giuseppe (Boulogne).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1853 received from W S Leest, H Bentham, Alfyn, W D Jones, S P Macartney, D A (Dublin), R Newcome, Isoline, Giuseppe (Boulogne), Tom, C E, and T P Q.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1854 received from L Na'han, W H Leest, H Bentham, Semaj, East Marden, W G Harris, H Longford, W S B, Copianino, Ben Nevis, L Sharywood, B L Dyke, Helen Lee, C S Oke, W Daly, Isoline, R Dalton, Anonyma, W Warren, E Elsbury, N Cator, S Farrant, R Jessop, Orazio, E H H V, E P Vulliamy, C C E, R Gray, T Barrington, F R Jeffrey, T Greenbank, R Arnold, N Warner, C Darragh, E Worsley, G L Mayne, R Ingersoll, R Shindler, W Leeson, W O S Hammett, C F Jones, W D Jones, Alpha, Alfyn, J Hargreaves, Norman Rumbelow, R H Brooks, S P Macartney, Lulu, J W W, R P N Banks, F A Bright, E L G, J Bumstead, W Scott, D A (Dublin), P is Page, An Old Hand, Elsie, V, C E, and T P Q.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1853.

WHITE.  
1. B to B 3rd  
2. R to Q 4th (ch)  
3. Mates accordingly.

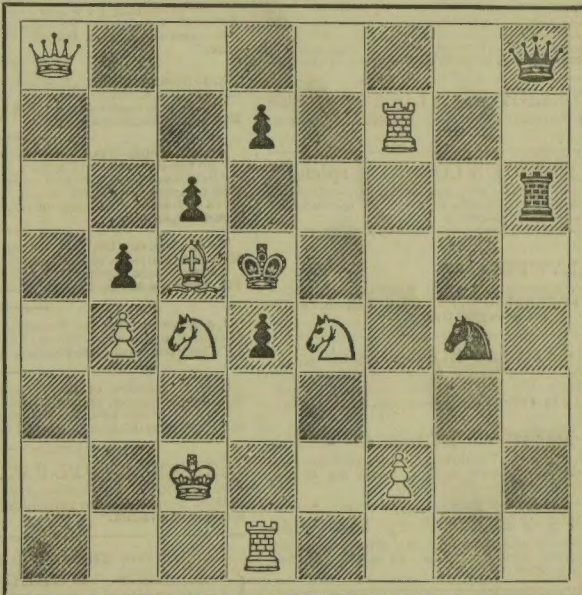
BLACK.  
B takes B\*  
Any move

\* If Black play 1. Q to B 5th, then 2. Q takes Q, &c.; and if 1. B takes R, White continues as above.

## PROBLEM No. 1856.

By Rev. W. LEESON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at Simpson's Divan, between Messrs. STEEL and BLACKBURNE. (Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. Q to B 5th	B takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	24. R to B sq	
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd	24. Q to B 8th (ch) seems to offer some	
4. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	chances of, at least, a draw; but White is	
5. Kt to Q 5th		evidently playing to win.	
5. B takes Kt, followed by 6. Kt takes		24. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 3rd
K P, leads to exchanges and a dull, but at		25. B takes P	Q to Q 3rd
all events an equal game.		Much better than taking the Bishop.	
6. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th	26. B takes P	K takes B
7. Castles	P to K R 3rd	27. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq
8. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 3rd	28. R to K sq	B takes P
9. Kt takes B	P to Kt 3rd	29. Q to R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
10. P to K R 3rd	R P takes Kt	30. Kt to Kt 4th	
11. B takes Kt	Castles	All this is very ingenious, but unavailing.	
In the course of the last four moves White		30. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
has weakened his game on the Queen's		31. Q to R 4th	R to R 3rd
side of the board, and this capture serves		32. Kt to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
to strengthen Black's centre.		33. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to B sq
11. P takes B	P takes B	34. P to B 3rd	Q to Q 6th
12. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	35. R to K 2nd	R to R 8th (ch)
13. P to B 3rd	R to K sq	36. K to R 2nd	Q to K 4th (ch)
14. B to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th	37. P to B 4th	Q to K 3rd
15. P to Q R 4th	B to R 3rd	38. Kt to B 5th	
16. P to Kt 5th	P takes Kt P	A natural move to avoid exchanging	
17. P takes P (Kt 4th)	B takes P	Queens; but he overlooked the counter-	
18. R takes R	R takes R	stroke that follows.	
19. P takes P	P to K 5th	38. Q takes Kt	R to R 8th (ch)
20. P to B 4th	Q to B 4th	39. Q takes Q	Kt to Kt 6th (ch),
21. Kt to K 5th	P takes P	40. K takes R	and wins.
22. Q takes P	R to R 6th		

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The match between Messrs. Potter and Mason was brought to a conclusion last week, in accordance with an arrangement, made some time ago, limiting the contest to twenty-one games. The twenty-first game was won by Mr. Potter, who thus brought his score up to six and a half, and, as an equal number of points stood to the credit of Mr. Mason, the match was declared drawn. The termination of the match on any terms would, probably, have been satisfactory to the players, who must, long ago, have become conscious that neither could claim to be superior to the other in the chess arena, and, in the circumstances, a drawn match should satisfy their respective friends. It is tolerably certain that the relative skill of any two chessplayers must be determined in the course of a match comprising twenty-one games, and, therefore, the utility of prolonging the contest is obvious, when, as in this case, each side has won five, and the remainder have been drawn. Mr. Mason's chess force was in some danger of being underrated in consequence of his small score in the Paris tournament; but his careful and steady play throughout this arduous and protracted match shows that he is gifted with all the qualities of a first-class chessplayer; and, if Mr. Potter has not increased his already high reputation, he has, at all events, sustained it against a worthy adversary.

The new Chess Monthly is printed on excellent paper, so much of which is left blank, however, that the magazine appears to have been hurried through the press before its time. The contents comprise ten games, three original problems and six selected from the *Shachzeitung*, several pretty end games by Mr. Horwitz, besides an introduction and the news of the month. One of the selected games is the first of the match played at Paris in 1858 between Morphy and Anderssen, diligently annotated after the manner of the foreign school. It is, perhaps, a necessity, in the case of the much-edited games of the players mentioned, that many of the notes are not new; but, in any case, we think the republication of these games and notes might be left to the men of the next generation, in whose time they may have become more difficult of access to the general reader than they are at present. We are not disposed to reflect upon the literary deficiencies of the first number. So long as the editors, Messrs. Hoffer and Zukertort, supply us with good games and problems, we shall not find fault with style.

We quote from the *Hartford Times* the following paragraph for the information of English players engaged in the tourney therein referred to. In answer to several players on the American team in the International correspondence tourney, we will again state that the managers have decided to let the games progress until the players are notified to the contrary. Most of the players desire to fight it out, and perhaps that is the best way.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Thomas Nicholas Barnwell, Lord Trimleston, of Trimleston, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, who died on the 4th ult. at his town residence in Park-lane, has just been proved in London by the Hon. Mrs. Anna Maria Louisa Elliot, the daughter, and her husband, Mr. Robert Henry Elliot, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his cousin and life-long friend, the Rev. Francis Hill, an annuity of £300 for life; to his said daughter £999, and he states he would have left her the whole of his real and personal property if she could have inherited it absolutely, but that a clause in her marriage settlement prevented her taking more than the sum he has bequeathed to her; he therefore leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to his said son-in-law absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1875) of the Rev. Edward Bowyer Sparke, Canon of Ely Cathedral and Rector of Feltwell, Norfolk, who died on June 28 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Catharine Maria Sparke, the widow, the sole executrix. The personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all the estate and property, both real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, which may belong to him at his decease to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1877) with a codicil (dated the 27th of the same month) of General Charles Hagart, C.B., Colonel of the 7th Hussars, late of Eastbury Manor, near Guildford, who died on July 30 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Lieutenant-Colonel James McCaul Hagart, C.B., the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his sister, Miss Ann Elizabeth Molineux Hagart, £700 per annum for life, and an additional £250 per annum if she shall cease to reside at Eastbury Manor; he also leaves her his horses and carriages, and bed and table linen. His diamonds and pearls are to be divided between his two sisters—viz., Miss Hagart and Mrs. Ellice; and the residue of his real and personal estate is to go to his said brother.

The will (dated May 15, 1878) of Mr. Samuel Smith, late of No. 23, Westbourne-terrace-road, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Smith, the widow, Edward Creaton and Stephen Philpot Low, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £200, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages absolutely, and his residence, with the stable, and the income of £10,000 for life; £50 each to the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, Upper Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, and the Association for the General Welfare of the Blind, Oxford-street and Euston-road; £25 each to the Home for Female Orphans who have lost both parents, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Princess Louise Home, Wanstead; and the sum of £25 to the Minister and Churchwardens of St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, to distribute at their discretion for the relief of the poor of that district. There are considerable bequests to children and grandchildren, and numerous legacies to his executors, his own and his wife's relatives, servants, and others. The residue of his estate, including his property at Calcutta, he leaves to his sons, Edmund Davidson Smith, William Eastgate Smith, and Donald Hadfield Smith, and his daughters, Mrs. Treherm and Mrs. Green.

The will (dated March 13, 1878) of Mr. Henry Lindsay, late of No. 31, Blessington-street, Dublin, who died on Feb. 17 last, was proved in Dublin by his nephew, Colonel Henry Gore Lindsay, J.P., of Woodlands, Cardiff, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator left all his property in trust to Colonel Lindsay, in order that he, his brother, the Rev. William T. C. Lindsay, and his two sisters, Mrs. William O'Connor Morris and Miss Alice Lindsay, should equally have a life use therein, with benefit of survivorship, and the whole of the property at the death of the survivor to go to Colonel Lindsay's eldest son.

The will (dated March 13, 1879) of Captain Edward Nares, R.N., late of Ashfield Villa, Scarborough, who died on April 27 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Markham Law, Charles Edward Preston, and George Boughton Hume, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his daughter, Agnes Sophia Nares.

The will (dated Nov. 14, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 17, 1879) of Lady Emily Maria Somers Cocks, late of St. Margaret's Home, East Grinstead, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 20th ult. by John Francis Wegg Prosser, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths £14,000, subject to two small annuities, upon trust for her brother Earl Somers for life, and then for her niece, Lady Henry Somerset; the residue of such part of her property as she may by law bequeath for charitable purposes she leaves to the Society of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead.

The will (dated Sept. 22, 1876) with two codicils (dated Nov. 24, 1877, and Nov. 8, 1878) of Mr. Rice Richard Clayton, late of Hedgerley Park, Bucks, who died on May 4 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Hon. Thomas Francis Freemantle and Edwin Thomas Tadmán, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.

The will (dated June 5, 1869) with two codicils (dated June 24 and 26, 1871) of Mr. Henry William Berkeley Portman, late of Red Hill, near Lydney, Gloucestershire, who died on March 31 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Portman, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

The will (dated Aug. 29, 1877) with a codicil (dated July 3, 1878) of Lady Elizabeth Finch, late of No. 9, Chesham-place, who died on June 1 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £5000.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1871) of Mr. Edward Thomas Meynell, late of the Fryerage, near Yarm, and of Kilvington Hall, both in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who died on March 17 last at Florence, was proved on the 16th inst. by Mrs. Matilda Meynell, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £4000.

The will (dated April 10, 1878) of Mr. Heyman Lazarus Samson, formerly of No. 8, Woburn-place, Russell-square, but late of Devonshire-place, Brighton, who died on July 8 last, has been proved by Mrs. Hannah Samson, the widow, Raphael Harris, and Hyman Montagu, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

Canon Basil Wilberforce has allowed the use of St. Mary's Rectory grounds, Southampton, next Sunday, for the performance of the Sunday afternoon band.

Sir Charles Legard, Bart., M.P., and Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., M.P., jointly opened a bazaar at the Spa, Scarborough, on the 4th inst., in aid of the funds of the volunteer rifle corps, which has for some time been encumbered with a debt contracted in their new outfit.



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